THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 8. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHHHHHHHHHH
HHHHHHHHHHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEEE
EEEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEE

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life. ☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLLLL

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

MMMM MMMM
MMMM M M MMMM
MMMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M MMM
MMM V MMM

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBB

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

0000
000000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000000
0000

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.
An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLLL

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of late standard works on Medicine.

DDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDD

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia.
Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

Additional News from Europe.

The Spanish Revolt—The Italian and German Wars—The Battle of Custozza—Reported March of the Austrians Across the Mincio in Pursuit of the Italians—Victor Emanuel Said to Have Asked Napoleon's Aid, and Tendered the Island of Sardinia to France—History of the Military Insurrection in Madrid and Catalonia—A Sanguinary Battle, Etc.

At a special meeting of the Jamaica committee, in London, June 27, it was resolved that the Government be urged to bring Mr. Eyre, the late Governor, to a trial in England.

The *Gazette de France* publishes a communication from the French Government contradicting a statement made by that journal that a deputation of the principal merchants of Paris had requested the Government to authorize an illumination in the event of a victory being gained by Austria.

The ancient title of Earl of Mar descends to the son of Mr. Goodeve, of Bristol, England, the gentleman being a curate in the Episcopal Church. But the title descends without any estate, the whole estates descending to the heir male, Colonel W. C. Erskine, the cousin of the late Earl. The title of Mar, descending to the direct heirs, goes to Mr. Goodeve without an inch of ground to support the honor. So much for the separation of the estate and title in England.

The case of the steamer *Beatrice*, otherwise the *Rappahannock*, was before the Admiralty Court, London, on the 26th of June, when the Admiralty Advocate moved the Court to decree possession to the American Government. Counsel appeared on behalf of Mr. Coleman, the registered proprietor, who had entered appearance on the suit being abandoned by Mr. Lafone, and moved to suspend the decree and allow Mr. Coleman to plead and establish his claim. The Court granted the application upon payment by Mr. Coleman of the cost occasioned by his non-appearance at an earlier period.

The gaming tables at Wiesbaden are shut up in consequence of the Prussian invasion.

It is reported from Sebastopol that the Russians are restoring the Malakoff.

General Turr has gone on a mission from Hungary to Paris and Berlin.

SPAIN.

Details of the Military Revolution in Madrid and Catalonia—The Insurgent Soldiers in Madrid Joined by Armed Peasants and Formidable Barricades Erected—Severe and Fatal Fighting with the Royal Troops—Over One Thousand Insurrectionists Killed and Wounded, and Thousands of Persons Arrested Under Martial Law—Two of the Queen's Generals Killed and General Narvaez Wounded—Prim and the Republic—Iberian Unity—Another Movement Likely to be Made in the Pacific, Etc.

MADRID, June 25.—The overcharged political atmosphere that has so long hung over Madrid has at length burst forth into a storm of insurrection more violent than any that has disturbed this country for the last twenty years. The ministry has been crying "wolf" so long that they were generally accused of raising alarm in order to divert the attention of the public from internal affairs and afford a pretext for a repressive administrative system. But their warnings and fears so often expressed are now justified too well.

On the 22d inst. a regiment of foot and a regiment of horse artillery rose in revolt in their barracks in the San Gil quarter. The movement had been planned among the men and their non-commissioned officers without the cognizance of any of the superior officers, as far as is yet ascertained. The mutineers rushed in the first place to the officers' quarters in order to prevail upon them to join in the revolt, but unsuccessfully. Thereupon fifteen were at once shot down, and the men proceeded to fortify the barracks against attack. They possessed themselves of twenty-six guns, deposited in an arsenal attached to the barracks, and planted them in the most advantageous positions for defense.

The alarm soon spread throughout Madrid, and a large body of troops, collected from other barracks in the city and commanded by Generals of all shades of political opinion, were rapidly set in motion for the scene of the disturbance. Upon reaching the San Gil quarter it was found that the insurgents had been joined by a large body of peasantry, who were erecting barricades in the surrounding streets, having been supplied with arms and guns by the revolted soldiery. To dislodge them the royal troops were compelled to bring up artillery and commence a regular cannonade, which lasted some three or four hours.

The insurgents replied vigorously, and it was only after a most determined contest that the barricades were carried at the point of the bayonet, at about 5 o'clock. The fighting, however, was continued during the rest of the evening and into the night by a body of insurgents posted in a block of houses, the Postigo de San Martin, who maintained a fire upon the troops from the windows. Finally, however, early on the morning of the 23d, order was completely restored, and the Government remained wholly master of the field.

The struggle was of the most desperate and sanguinary character. More than one thousand insurgents are supposed to have been killed or wounded.

The loss of the royal troops is not yet stated, but it must have been considerable. Two generals were wounded and have since died and General Narvaez, the Moderado chieftain, who was most active in supporting the efforts of his political rival, Marshal O'Donnell, to restore order, was slightly wounded.

The insurgents raised shouts of *"Viva Prim,"* *"Viva la Republica."*

General Prim is strongly believed to have been one, if not the chief of the conspirators by whom the present attempt was organized, a belief which derives strong ground from the fact that General Pierrad, a companion of Prim in his late revolt, was among the insurgents.

Immediately after the outbreak had been quelled the province of New Castile was proclaimed in a state of siege, and the civil Governor of Madrid, the Duke of Sesto, resigned his authority into the hands of the Military Governor, the Captain-General Isidoro de Hoyos.

Nearly two thousand arrests have been made of the insurgents and their abettors in Madrid, and one hundred and thirty-seven soldiers and sergeants have already been tried by court-martial and shot.

A proclamation has been issued ordering the surrender to the authorities of all arms which the owners have not a special license to keep, and requesting the inhabitants to keep their houses lighted up at night. All offenses against the public peace will be summarily dealt with according to martial law.

Hardly, however, had comparative quiet been restored before we got the news of a revolt the day before yesterday (June 23) of the garrison of Gerona, in Catalonia, with the exception of their officers. The whole body of men, numbering about six hundred, marched out of the town towards the frontier, soon afterwards followed in pursuit by a body of royal troops remaining faithful to the Government, who were brought up from a neighboring town. General Serrano and Marshal Concha were immediately despatched from Madrid to take the command of the northern provinces, where disaffection is very rife.

Spanish democracy is strongest in the north, particularly at Barcelona. Ugly rumors have already been afloat relative to the disposition of the latter town, and it is considered by no means improbable that the Madrid and Gerona risings may be reproduced at several points in Catalonia and Biscay.

General Prim, who was last heard of in the south of France, has lately disappeared, and little doubt is entertained but that he is now in some part of Catalonia or Biscay, organizing a fresh and more general rising against the Government than he managed to effect upon his last attempt.

All this has again produced throughout Spain the universal political death consequent upon a state of siege—the rule of the military power over the press, and the absence of guarantees for individual liberty.

Another period of still worse financial paralyzation than that which preceded the present outbreak will now ensue, not to speak of the stoppage of all public works and the shock to business throughout the Peninsula. To crown all, the Ministry have requested from Congress authority to suspend the constitutional guarantees, in consequence of the serious aspect of affairs. This demand was referred to a committee, who approved it, and it will be discussed to-morrow by the Chamber. Thus the anticipations expressed in my last communication of a possible O'Donnell dictatorship now stand a very fair chance of being realized.

Among those arrested after the suppression of the revolt in Madrid were many foreigners. In fact, on the evening of the 21st the Spanish ambassador at Paris telegraphed to Madrid that some seditious attempt might at any moment be expected in Madrid. A similar impression was also general a week ago in Florence and Naples.

The idea of Iberian unity, for a fusion of Spain and Portugal, is supposed to be also one of the projects of the extreme liberal party in Spain, and has been several times put forward of late—not, however, without eliciting an indignant rejection from Portugal, which is by no means anxious to cast in her lot with that of her turbulent and heavily burdened sister.

The Spanish Government pursues a very strange course with respect to the question of its Pacific squadron. While the squadron, separated into two divisions, has certainly left Chilian and Peruvian waters, the home Government is as certainly actively preparing reinforcements for the Pacific. It is not impossible, therefore, that we may still hear of operations against Guayaquil and other ports by Spanish vessels, and that the Chinchas will have been seized by Spanish vessels, notwithstanding the assurance of the Spanish Government on this side that they have abandoned the Chilian and Peruvian quarrel.

The feeling in Spain is certainly that the squadron has not yet done its work, and that the Chinchas should have been seized as a material guarantee, at least, for the repayment of war costs. The Government are bitterly reproached with their hasty abandonment of operations against Chili, Peru, and their allies. But it is hardly possible to conceive that the United States, not to speak of England and France, would suffer any further aggression on the part of Spain against the South American republics.—*New York Herald.*

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE AUSTRIANS SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE MINCIO AND INVADED ITALY.

The particulars of the battle of Custozza given by the General Telegram Company of Great Britain are fuller than those hitherto already published, and we gather the following facts from the report:—

The Italians, commanded by Victor Emanuel in person, crossed the Mincio at Goito on Saturday, June 23.

The next day they advanced upon Curtatone and Valeggio—the Austrian brigade Pulz retiring before the Italian cavalry upon the outworks of Verona, which it reached, without loss, at two o'clock.

Leaving a detachment to watch the garrison of Mantua, the Italians moved to their left, attempting a *coup de main* against Peschiera by simultaneous attacks on both banks of the Mincio. They also threw forward the left wing, consisting of the 1st Corps, to seize the railway which connects Peschiera with Verona, and to protect the flank of the main body, consisting of the 1st and 3d Corps.

A great battle then ensued with the Austrians under the Archduke Albert, who advanced in force from Verona, and considerably outnumbered the Italians.

The left wing of the Italians was attacked at various points simultaneously, and crushed before the remainder of the army could come to its aid.

Monte Venecto was carried by assault, and after five hours of terrible fighting the Austrians occupied Custozza, capturing two thousand prisoners and many pieces of artillery. All the Italian reserves took part in the conflict. General Villarey was killed, and three generals wounded. Six hundred Austrians were taken prisoners and have been sent to Milan.

After the battle, the army of the Archduke advanced in pursuit of the Italian army, which up to that time had maintained the position it held previously. It was, however, driven from Valeggio and compelled to recross the Mincio, the Austrians also crossing that river, and taking up their position in Italian territory. The two armies then stood facing each other, the Austrians at Volta, and the Italians some four miles to the northwest, at Solferino, and it was probable that another engagement would be fought.

The object of the Italian movement on Saturday was to withdraw the Austrians from the line of the Po, and allow Cialdini to cross. The movement having failed, Cialdini remained on the south side of the river.

The reverse of Sunday, June 24, has in no way disheartened the Italians.

Important Results.

ALLEGED DIPLOMATIC UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND FRANCIS JOSEPH.

From London Shipping Gazette (Evening), June 27.

The writer of a Paris letter states, "on very good authority," that negotiations are being secretly carried on between France and Austria with the object of producing a *rapprochement* between the two Governments which may eventually tend to an alliance. Prince Metternich, whom it will be remembered the Austrian Government has severely reproached for his misleading reports during the negotiations for the Conference has been set aside in this affair, and his place is taken by Count Mulinen, the Legationsrath of the Austrian Embassy in Paris, who is described as a politician of ability and intelligence.

He has been attached to the embassy for the last twelve years, is on good terms with the Government, and enjoys the confidence of the Emperor Napoleon. France, on the other side, is represented by Count de Mosbourg, who holds a position in the French Embassy at Vienna precisely similar to that of Count Mulinen in the Austrian Embassy at Paris.

There is some reason for believing the further statements of the writer, that the negotiations in question are favored by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that Austria was never more popular with the majority of Frenchmen than at the present time.

The Quadrilateral.

ITS APPROACHES AND POINTS OF ASSAULT AS ALTERED BY THE LOSS OF LOMBARDY—THE FORTRESSES AND SITUATION IN 1859 AND 1866.

Before the Franco-Austrian war in Italy and up to that period it was only possible to approach the Quadrilateral from the west, and it was against attacks from the west that the Austrians up till 1860 lavished all their preparations. But owing to the acquisition of Lombardy by Italy, and the change of frontier, the Quadrilateral of 1859 is not the Quadrilateral of 1866.

A writer in the Edinburgh *Scotsman* thus describes its present position, and indicates the probable campaign of the Italian generals:—On the upper lines of the Adige and the Mincio, just in the narrow part of the plain formed by the Tyrol mountains on the one hand and the Po on the other, the Quadrilateral is seated.

Peschiera, in itself a little, weak, easily isolated place, forms the northwest angle. The line of the Mincio, a stream too small, and with the banks too favorable to an army seeking a passage from the west to be worth permanent fortification or capable of serious defense, is supported twenty miles below Peschiera by Mantua, a fortress peculiarly adapted for defence: by the "lakes" of the Mincio, which cover it to the north, and by the facility with which a great tract of country to the south of it can be laid under eight or ten feet of water.

Six or seven miles south of Mantua the *tete de pont* of Borgoforte forms a not very important outwork of the Quadrilateral. Fully twenty miles due east of Mantua, on the Adige, is the double *tete de pont* of Legnago—a small place, with a garrison of some two thousand men, but not to be held in presence of a large army or against a vigorous assault. Through it runs the great southern road from Cremona and the cities of the Po to Padua and Venice.

Verona, twenty-two miles northwest from Legnago, and sixteen miles east from Peschiera, completes the square, and forms the *point d'appui* of the entire system. Placed astride on the Adige, it commands at once the roads and railroads from Austria through the Tyrol; from Turin and Milan through Brescia and Peschiera, and from Vienna, through Vicenza, by the valley of the Upper Piave on the one hand, and Venice and the passes of the Carnic Alps on the other. At Verona, further, the railroad from Vienna by Udine, Mestre (Venice), Padua, and Vicenza, into Lombardy, and the branch line to Mantua, are held; and this command of communications, and the extent and nature of its defenses—which are exceedingly strong on the side of the west, as we have said—excellently adapt it for the place of refuge or support of a large army which has not renounced offensive operations.

Close behind the Adige the great Tyrol road and the railroad run down on Verona, and behind the Adige, close to the famous plateau of Rivoli, the forts of Pastrengo, erected since 1859, shut the defile against the march of light columns, which, through the Stelvio or Tonale passes, or round the head or across the waters of the Lake of Garda, might seek to descend on the right flank of the Quadrilateral through the Italian Tyrol. Mantua and Verona, therefore, as the extremities of one diagonal, form the chief strength of the Quadrilateral—the one covering the line of the Mincio, the other that of the Adige.

But Peschiera and Legnago, at the extremities of the other diagonal, are easily surrounded or easily taken; and Mantua may be blockaded with a force not much outnumbering its garrison. In reality, therefore, Verona is the one angle of the Quadrilateral which gives to the other sides and angles what value they have; and thus it must be the prime objective point of any operations undertaken for the deliverance of Venetia from the presence of the Austrians.

In 1859 the allies had blockaded Peschiera, and were, at some peril, confronting the Austrians in Verona, when the interview at Villafranca ended the war. They could only advance on Verona from the west, with their flank in risk of being cut off and driven up the Adige, and with their right flank, refused, covering their passages over the Mincio and menacing Mantua. Precisely what influence the military difficulties of his position had on the decisions of Napoleon at Villafranca, we do not now ask. They had an influence, we do not doubt; for then the Quadrilateral was serving the purpose for which it was designed and best adapted—defense against attack from the west.

But that turning of the Quadrilateral which, we have said, was one of the effects of the Convention of September, *has altered everything*. The allies, in 1859, had but one base of operations—Turin and the Ticino; and the Austrian front was solidly planted on the short strong line stretching from the Lake of Garda to the Po. Now, the Italians *have two bases* of operations—Turin, the Ticino, Milan, against the familiar and formidable west face of the Quadrilateral; Florence, Bologna, Ferrara against the southern flank and rear, now completely opened by the expulsion of the Grand Dukes. These two lines of offensive operation are connected by the great lateral communication of the Æmilian way, passing from Milan by Pavia, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, to Ancona (the maritime support on the Adriatic side, as Leghorn and Spezzia are on the Mediterranean, of the new base at Florence), and by the railway which runs parallel with it. It is not known that the Austrians have taken the precaution which the course of events dictated—by fortifying the lower Po, and strengthening the line of the lower Adige—against the enterprises of the enemy on the southern frontier of Venetia.

Possibly, their consciousness that their tenure of Venetia was doomed to no distant termination, disinclined them to expend the tender resources of the empire on a labor, not of love, that was sure to be lost. Venice is but one hundred and twenty miles from Florence. The unprotected lower waters of the Po, over which Italy has at least two easy passages—near Ferrara and Polesella—and of the Adige, no great difficulty, alone intervene.

Forty miles from Ferrara, at Padua, the one railroad that links the Quadrilateral to the heart of the empire can be reached, and the defenders of Verona forced to depend on the difficult and endangered roads of the Tyrol and the Piave. Mestre and Venice are but a dozen miles further; and were the Austrian army only shut up in, or perforce attached to the Quadrilateral, a *coup de main* by land and sea might free the city of the Doges from the domination of the Kaiser. That achieved, the rest would be easy; for with Venice and with Verona alike would fall the power of the Austrians to hold more than a corner of the province.

Hungary.

VIENNA, June 27, Evening.—A schism has taken place in the camp of the Hungarian Liberals. The Deak party is opposed to any insurrection in Hungary, unless Austria meets with a defeat from Prussia or Italy, while the other faction of the Liberals is in favor of an immediate insurrection, which would assist Italy and Prussia. The latter faction has extensive ramifications in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Illyria. In Croatia especially, Italian sympathies are so strong that the whole province has been declared in a state of siege.

The Land and Sea Forces of Europe.

The *Journal du Havre* gives the following statistical table of the land and sea forces which all Europe can place on a war footing:—

	Men.		Men.
France	903,617	Denmark	41,490
Prussia	650,000	Austria	651,612
Italy	424,193	Germanic Confederation	407 361
Russia	1,200,000	Turkey	341 580
Spain	271,900	Egypt, Moldo-Wallachia, Montenegro and Servia together	152 000
Portugal	64,118	Belgium	198,291
Holland	92,000	Switzerland	80,650
Sweden and Norway	139,090	Roman States	12,000
England (including 280,000 volunteers)	365 000		

—All these figures added up give a total of 5,975,262 officers, sub-officers, and soldiers. In taking account of the sick and incapable, there still remain upwards of four millions of armed and able-bodied men.

The British Cabinet Crisis.

LIST (PROBABLE) OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EARL OF DERBY'S CABINET.

From the Liverpool Post, June 27.

There has been very little speculation indulged in as to the probable formation of the new Ministry, but the Edinburgh *Scotsman* of yesterday publishes a statement which has superficially an appearance of probability about it. According to our contemporary the Ministry will be purely conservative, and is to be formed as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Cranborne.
Secretary for India	Mr. Adderley.
Minister of War	General Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir J. Pakington.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Malmesbury.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Mr. Whiteside.
Under Secretary of War	Earl of Longford.
Attorney-General	Sir H. Cairns.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Bovill.
Board of Works	Lord John Manners.
Postmaster-General	Lord Colchester.

The Duke of Richmond, it is understood, was offered and declined the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton is to be made a peer. Mr. Walpole is not to be in office. Chief Baron Pollock will resign and make way for Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

In Scotland it is expected that Mr. George Patton will be Lord Advocate, and Mr. E. S. Gordon Solicitor-General.

It is stated that in the early part of the week the Governor of the Bank of England wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, strongly remonstrating, as the representative of the monetary and mercantile interests, against a dissolution of Parliament in the present state of the country. He reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer that trade and commerce were only just emerging from a state of disastrous pressure and panic; that the greatest caution and prudence were necessary on the part of those whose duty it was to regulate the course of exchange and to give the accommodation required for carrying on the trade of the country, and that a very slight circumstance or unforeseen accident might again shake public confidence, and cause another and more aggravated commercial panic. The Governor pointed out that a general election was always accompanied by large sales of Government stocks and securities, and by the withdrawal of heavy balances from the London and county bankers. He therefore urged that the present was a most inopportune moment for a dissolution of Parliament. There is no doubt that this opinion of the Governor had considerable influence in deterring the decision of the Cabinet.

Position of Benedek's Army.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 27.

A military correspondent, writing from Bohemia on the 20th, thus describes the position of Benedek's army on that date. The principal portion of the army, forming its left wing and centre, has concentrated itself into two strong bodies on the side of Saxony. One of these, constituting the left wing, stands on the Saxon frontier, between Toplitz and the Elbe, fronting Dresden; the other, namely, the centre, is in the vicinity of Reichenberg, and is so placed as either to turn to the left towards Zittau and Bautzen, and then, joining the left wing, to march towards Berlin, or to go straight to Berlin through Gorlitz; or to go to Hirschberg, join the right wing, and attack the Prussians in Silesia. The right wing of the Austrian army extends from Hohenstadt in Moravia to Oswiecim and Szczakowa, and has now concentrated its main forces at Hohenstadt. Its outposts are at Wiehstadt, Grulich, and Jauernig as if it intended to proceed by Glatz to the attack of Swidnica, Furstenstein, and Frieburg. All the roads leading to Prussian Silesia on this side are guarded by detachments which are supported by a corps of ten thousand men at Cracow. Two regiments of hussars (that of the King of Wurtemberg and of Palfi) and a portion of the 1st Regiment of Ulans, with two rifle battalions, are placed in the van of these detachments.

After the Battle of Custozza.

THE ITALIANS RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER—GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENT IN THE TYROL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 27.

The defeat of the Italians in their invasion of Venetia is fully confirmed. They were able, however, to fall back in good order across the Mincio, and have taken up a position behind Goito, at Volta, Cavriana, and Solferino, on Lombard ground. Cialdini had not crossed the Po up to the latest accounts, having been arrested probably in that movement by the repulse of the other division of the Italian army. The operations on either side in the Tyrol are as yet of no practical importance. The wild stories of Garibaldi's advance into the heart of the Tyrol are, as we declared at the time, quite unfounded.

The Austrians have the complete command of the Stelvio, having occupied Bormio on the Lombard side, as well as the Gomagio, at the other end within their own territory. At Bormio they are also in a position to cover the Tonale Pass, which is further defended against invasion by fortifications and a strong garrison. It is in another direction that the Garibaldians are seeking access to the Italian Tyrol, where they reckon on the sympathetic assistance of the people. From Salo they have pushed up to Ledrone, lying between the head of the little lake Idro and the Val Bona, driving the Austrians from that position, and are now, we suppose, following up the success by advancing as far as possible up the valley on the way to Trent.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Military Activity.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 27.

A very remarkable increase of activity has taken place within the last few days in the military establishment of France. Uniforms, arms, and ammunition are being got ready in great haste, and to a sufficient amount for the equipment of the army at its full strength. The reserves only have as yet not been called in, but these are always to be got at eight or ten days' notice.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Reported Insurrection at Puerto Principe—Improbability of the Story—No Fighting Between the Insurgents and the Army—The Whole Affair Looked Upon as a Canard.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—A Baltimore house of the highest respectability is stated to have received by the steamer *Cuba*, Captain Collins, a semi-official communication denying the news of an insurrection at Puerto Principe, and treating the whole affair as being substantially a canard.

The Governor, General Lersundi, knew absolutely nothing of the pretended insurrection, except that the part of the island where it is said to have taken place is inhabited by several Creole families who are not, as a general thing, friendly to the Spanish Government.

Possibly these families may have given vent to their dissatisfaction by some demonstration of a threatening character; but the Governor denies that any fighting between the citizens and the Spanish army had occurred, or that any portion of the latter had joined the insurgents.

The news of the uprising of the blacks, as well as the arrival of a Chilian fleet, with two thousand men, is also pronounced to be false by the same party, who, writing about it, attributes the rumor of an insurrection to the gathering of a few hundred Cubans upon one of the squares of Puerto Principe for the purpose of protesting against the present Cabinet, and of associating themselves in feeling with the revolutionists of Spain, headed by General Prim and other democrats of the same stamp.—*N. Y. Times.*

MONSTER RESTAURANT IN PARIS.—Among the curious sights of Paris well worth seeing, is the establishment of which we have the following description by the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star*:—

"To those among your readers who are now contemplating a *sejour* in this metropolis, I should recommend a visit to 'La Californie,' a monster restaurant near the Barriere du Maine, and which is the rendezvous of hundreds of workmen and ruined young men of various classes. No less than 18,000 persons can be accommodated there. The *Solie* gives us some curious details as to this immense establishment. From 4 o'clock in the morning the servants of La 'Californie' are at work. Sixteen cooks are in constant employment. The waiters have no other occupation than that pouring out wine, and supplying the customers with glasses and plates, and there are thirty-five of them hard at work from morning till night. The proprietor was originally a butcher, and usually reserved for the use of this restaurant 500 calves per month and 1500 rabbits. Thirty butchers scarcely suffice to supply the amount of meat now required by 'La Californie' since he has put himself at the head of the concern. Precisely as the clock strikes 11, M. Cadet, the said proprietor, presides over the distribution of soup and meat to the poor of the neighborhood. Between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock the customers begin to arrive. Nothing can be more promiscuous than the crowd which frequent 'La Californie.' There may be seen the poor and industrious workman, who buys a piece of bread and a morsel of cheese, which he eats as he goes to his work; the *noceur* who has spent his night in dissipation, and comes to drink a glass of wine and eat a crust; the *gouapeur* who has slept in the open air, and the felon who contrives to evade even the argus eyes of the waiters, and steals a plate of meat and a piece of bread deposited for an instant on a table, while its bearer answers a sudden call from an impatient customer. Every customer of 'La Californie' is expected to go in person to the kitchen and carry away to the eating-room the dish he prefers, for which he pays on the spot, being there supplied with a spoon and iron fork. M. Cadet has been at the head of the establishment since the 26th of May, 1850, and has purchased 800,000 glasses, 100,000 forks, and 150,000 knives since that date to the present hour. The dish in constant demand from seven in the morning to eleven at night is soups and beef, for which the customer pays six sous, or three pence. Add to this two sous of bread and three sous of wine, and the poor workman will have had his meal for eleven sous, that is, five and a half pence. The daily bill of fare of this monster restaurant shows a consumption of 2000 (French) pounds weight of meat. The prices are thus quoted: A plate of meat, either beef or mutton, twopence; ditto of veal, threepence; a half-pint of wine, twopence. Two casks of wine are drunk per day, and 800 pounds weight of bread eaten."

A ZOOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—The *Jardin d' Acclimatation* in Paris has recently been enriched by a species of guinea-hen from Australia, called the Weelat by the natives. It bears a strong resemblance to the vulture, and procures the hatching of its egg by what may be called artificial heat in a curious way. In the beginning of spring it collects all the vegetable refuse it can get into a heap, for the site of which it generally selects the shady side of a hill. Round this heap it lays its eggs, each five or six inches from its neighbor, with the big end turned upwards; it then buries them under the refuse three feet deep, and lets the heat generated by the putrefaction of the vegetable matter hatch them. It has never been ascertained how the little ones get out of their strange prison, but when they do they are ready fledged and able to fly.

—The New York *Tribune* says:—"We have a fine sample of sewing silk and twist made at Bridgeville, Sussex county, Delaware, from cocoons spun this season at that place by worms fed on the common black and white mulberry, whereof thousands are growing wild and as shade-trees throughout that region. The cocoons, after being soaked in a weak solution of soap and water, were reeled on an old-time 'little wheel' used by our grandmothers for spinning flax. We do not, of course, urge a general resort to such rude, ineffective processes; but we trust the day is not distant when silk will be made throughout at least the Middle States of our Union. This would give remunerative employment to millions of feeble, decrepit, or young persons who are now idle and useless. We commend the planting of a few mulberries on every farm by way of preparation for the silk of the future."

—Gold in Austria is quoted at 45 per cent., in Italy at 16 per cent., Prussia at par.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Amendatory Tax Bill as Agreed Upon by the Congressional Committee of Conference.

THE ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

No Change in the Income Schedule.

RAW COTTON THREE CENTS A POUND

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The amendatory Internal Revenue bill, or, to use its technical title, "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to provide ways and means to support the Government, and pay interest on the public debt," has passed through the stages of a Committee of Conference, and has finally passed both Houses and been sent to the President for his approval. As this is an amendatory act, the changes herewith noticed—except the administrative sections—will show the difference between the old and the new law. In any other respect the old law remains unchanged, as is the case, for instance, with the stamp tax and the duty on distilled spirits. It is estimated that the bill reduces the internal revenue seventy-five millions of dollars per year. The following are the new rates of taxation:—

Architects, license	$10
Auctioneers, license	10 and 20
Apothecaries, license	10
Billiard tables, kept for use	10
Provided, That billiard tables kept for hire, and upon which a special tax has been imposed, shall not be required to pay the tax on billiard tables kept for use, as aforesaid.	
Bone, manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Bowling alleys, each alley	$10
Bootmakers, making articles to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1000, be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of $1000 shall pay a duty (material not included) of	2 per ct.
Brass, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Brass nails	5 per ct.
Beer, of 35 gallons per barrel	$1
Brewers, under which term is included every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale from malt or any substitute therefor, wholly or in part, for license	100
Brewers, who manufacture less than 500 barrels per year, license	50
Bristles, manufacture of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Bank deposits, per month	1-24 of 1 p. c.
Banks, chartered or organized under a general law, with a capital not exceeding $50,000, license	$100
Banks exceeding capital of $50,000, for every additional thousand in excess	2
Banks, savings, deposits are exempt from tax.	
Brooms	3 per ct.
Brokers, stock, etc., license	$50
Brokers, land warrant, license	25
Brokers, cattle, license	10
Brokers, produce, license	10
Brokers, commercial, license	20
Brokers, Custom House, license	10
Brokers, sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods	¼ of 1 p. c.
Do. for every $100	5 cts.
Brokers, sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, or other securities	1-20 to 1-10 of 1 p. c.
Do. for every $100	2 cts.
Brokers, sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm, or company not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities not his or her property, liability of 50 per centum in addition.	
Do. for every $100	5 cts.
Builders and contractors	$10
Building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and soapstone	3 6-10 p.c.
Bullion, in lump, ingot, bar, or otherwise, to be paid by the assayer	¼ of 1 p c.
Butchers, license	$10
Cigars and cigarettes valued at not over eight dollars per thousand—tax per 1000,	2
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, valued at over eight dollars per thousand and not over twelve dollars per thousand—tax per 1000	4
Cigars and cheroots valued at over twelve dollars per thousand—20 per cent. *ad valorem* in value above twelve dollars and per 1000	4
Clock movements, not cased	5 per ct.
Cloth, and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, or bleached, and on all cloth painted, enamelled, shirred, tarred, varnished, or oiled	5 per ct.
Cloth, or fabrics made of thread, yarn, or warps, upon which a duty shall have been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay a duty on the increased value only.	
Clothing, manufactured by weaving, knitting, or felting, and on hats, bonnets, and hoop-skirts, and on articles sold as constituent parts of clothing, and articles of wearing apparel manufactured from india-rubber, gutta-percha, paper, or furs	5 per ct.
Clothing manufactured, $1000 per annum of work exempted, exclusive of material.	2 per ct.
Cocoa, prepared, per pound	1½ ct.
Claim Agents, license	$10
Conveyancers, license	10
Confectioners, license	10
Candles, of whatever material made	5 per ct.
Cards, playing, per pack of 52 cards	5 cts.
Carriage, phaeton, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney-coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be used exclusively in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding $300 and not above $500 each, including harness used therewith	$6
Carriages of like description, valued above $500 each	$10
Chemical productions, uncompounded, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Chocolate, prepared, per pound	1½ ct.
Circuses—Under which term is included every building, tent, space, or area where feats of horsemanship are exhibited; provided that no special tax paid in one State shall exempt exhibitors from tax in another State and but one special tax shall be imposed in any one State, license	$100
Clocks and time pieces	5 per ct.
Coffee—All preparations of which coffee forms a part, and all ground or unground substitutes for coffee, per lb.	1 cent.
Coffee—All packages exceeding one pound in weight, each pound in excess of one pound	1 cent.
Copper tubes, brass nails, and sheet lead	5 per ct.
Copper nails	5 per ct.
Copper, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for *ad valorem*	5 per ct.
Cotton, raw, per lb.	3 cents.
Cotton, manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Diamonds	6 per ct.
Distillers, under which term is included every person, firm, or corporation who distils or manufactures spirits, license	$100
Distillers of apples, grapes, and peaches, distilling less than fifty bbls.	$50
Distillers of coal oil, license	$50
Eating houses, license	[illegible]

Emeralds	6 per ct.
Express agents, including every person, firm, or company engaged in the carrying or delivery of money, valuable papers, or any articles for pay, or doing an express business, whose gross receipts therefrom exceed the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, license	$10
Do. on gross amounts of all receipts exceeding one thousand dollars	5 per ct.
Flax, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Furniture, made of wood, sold unfinished	5 per ct.
Fences, gates, railings of iron	5 per ct.
Furniture, on which a duty has been paid when sold finished, on increased value	5 per ct.
Gas, illuminating, made of coal, when the product shall not be above 200 000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	10 cents.
Do. do., when the product shall be above 200,000 and not exceeding 500 000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	15 cents
Do. do., when the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 of cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	20 cents.
Do. do., when the product shall be above 5,000,000, per 1000 cubic feet	25 cents.
Gas, all illuminating, same as coal gas	
Gas companies can charge consumers the tax till April 20, 1867.	
Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Glue and gelatine of all descriptions, in a solid state, per lb.	1 cent.
Glue and cement, made wholly or in part of glue, in a liquid form, per gallon	40 cents.
Gold, manufactures of, other than jewelry, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Gift enterprises, license	$150
Grinders of coffee and spices, license	100
Gun-cotton	5 per ct.
Gunpowder	5 per ct.
Gutta percha, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Hemp, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Horn, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Hotels, inns, or taverns, when the receipts are less than $1000	Exempt.
Horse-dealers, license	$10
Hotel-keepers, license	$10 and $25
Income, annual, of every person, whether citizens residing in or out of the United States, when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $5000, on the excess over $600, 5 per cent.	5 per cent. on all over $600.

Do. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States a duty of five per centum on the excess over six hundred dollars; and a like duty shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States; and a like duty shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the interest or dividends accruing upon investments within the United States, or of corporations or citizens thereof. And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said duty.

That, in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the interest which has become due from said person during the year; the amount of all premium on gold and coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay or grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever; and the share of any person of the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same, if divided, whether divided or otherwise, except the amount of income received from institutions or corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends made by such institutions, and pay the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the salary and pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted. And in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person, all national, State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgager; losses on sales of real estate within the year purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents lands, or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually derived; the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs: Provided, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: And provided further, That only one deduction of one thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make such deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family only one deduction shall be made in their favor; and that no deduction shall be allowed in favor of persons described as "trustees" under existing laws. Deductions—In estimating the annual gains, profits, and income of any person, all national, State, and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether owner, tenant, or mortgager; also the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum; also the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person. All duties on incomes to cease after the year 1870.

India-rubber, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	5 per ct
Insurance agents, embracing every person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company, or companies, whose receipts shall not exceed $100, shall pay	$5
Insurance agents of foreign companies, license	50
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Do., railroad, per ton	$3
Do., advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not advanced beyond bars, per ton	3
Do., band hoop, and sheet not thinner than No. 18 wire-gauge, per ton	3
Do., plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton	3
Do., band, hoop, or sheet thinner than No. 18, wire-guage, per ton	5
Do., plate, less than one-eight of an inch in thickness, per ton	5
Do., nails, cut and spikes, (not including nails, tacks, brads, or finishing nails, usually put up and sold in papers, whether in papers or otherwise, for horse-shoe nail wrought by machinery), per ton	5
Do., steam engines, including locomotive and marine engines	5 per ct.
Iron, tubes of wrought iron, per ton	$5
Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Jugglers, license	$20
Jute, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Lawyers, license	$10
Lead, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Lead-pipes	5 per ct.
Leather, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Livery-stable keepers, license	$10
Lottery-ticket dealers, license	100
Manufacturers, license	10
Miners, license	10
Molasses produced from sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, per gallon	3 cents
Molasses—Syrup of, or sugar-cane juice, when removed from the plantation; concentrated molasses or melado, or cistern bottoms of sugar produced from the sugar-cane, and not made from sorghum or imphee	½c. per lb.
Nails, of brass, copper and zinc	5 per ct.
Oils, essential	5 per ct.
Oil, illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils, marking not more than fifty-nine degrees, the exclusive product of the refining of crude oil, produced by a single distillation of coal, shale asphaltum, peat or other bituminous substances, per gallon	10 cents.
Owners jacks and stallions, license	$10
Pumps	5 per ct.
Photographers, license	$10
Photographs, ambrotypes, etc., no stamp	5 per ct
Patent right dealers, license	$25
Peddlers, license	$10, $15, $25 and $50
Physicians and surgeons, license	10
Pawnbrokers, license	50
Plumbers and gas fitters, license	10
Paper, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Pepper, ground, and all imitations of, per pound	2 cents.
Pepper, all packages not exceeding in weight one half pound, 1 cent, and 1 cent for each half pound in excess	
Pins, solid head or other	5 per ct.
Pipes, of sheet lead and lead	5 per ct.
Pottery ware not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, and engravers	5 per ct.
Precious stones, and all imitations	5 per ct.
Railroads, steamboats, ship, barge, canal-boat, engaged in transporting passengers for hire, shall pay on gross receipts	½ per ct.
Railroads (horse and steam) may add tax to fares until April 30, 1867.	
Real estate agents, under which term is included every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale real estate for others, or to rent houses, stores, or other buildings or real estate, or to collect rent for others, for license	$10
Retail dealers, all kinds, license	10
Retail liquor dealers, license	25
Rectifiers, license	25
Salt, per hundred pounds	3 cents
Scales	3 per ct.
Screws called wood screws	10 per ct.
Shoestrings	2 per ct.
Silk manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Silver, manufactures of, other than jewelry, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Skins, calf, tanned	5 per ct.
Skins, calf, patent	5 per ct.
Skins, goat, tanned, or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, kid, tanned or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, goat, curried, manufactured, or finished	5 per ct.
Skins, kid, curried, manufactured, or finished	5 per ct.
Skins, sheep, tanned, or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, dog, tanned, or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, sheep, tanned, curried, or finished	5 per ct.
Skins, deer, dressed and smoked	5 per ct.
Skins, hog, tanned and dressed	5 per ct.
Skins, all goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, dog, and hog skins previously assessed in the rough, and upon which duties have been actually paid, shall be assessed the increased value only when curried or finished.	
Skins, upon which a duty has been previously assessed and paid when manufactured into gloves, mittens, or moccasins, the duty shall only be assessed upon the increased value thereof when manufactured.	
Skins of all descriptions	5 per ct.
Soap valued at not above three cents per pound	2½ mills.
Soaps—All soaps valued at above three cents per pound, not perfumed, including salt water soap made of cocoanut oil	½ per ct.
All other perfumed soaps	3 per ct.
Steel, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Sugar refiners, under which term is included every person whose business it is to advance the quality and value of sugar upon which a duty has been assessed and paid, by melting and crystallization, or by liquoring, claying, or any other washing process, or by any other chemical or mechanical means, or who shall advance the quality or value of molasses, and concentrated molasses, melado or concentrated melado, by boiling or other process on the gross amount of the sales of all the products of their manufactories	2½ p. c.
Sugar not above No 12, D. S., in color, produced directly from the sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than that produced by the refiner, per pound	1 cent
Sugar, above No. 12, and not above No. 18, D. S., produced directly from the sugar-cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound	1½ cent.
Sugar, above No. 18, per pound	2½ cents.
Sugar candy, made wholly or in part of sugar valued at 20 cents per pound or less, per pound (including the tax)	2 cents.
Sugar candy, valued at exceeding 20 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, per pound (including the tax)	4 cents.
Sugar candy, valued at exceeding 40 cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound, *ad valorem*	10 per ct.
Sugar made from other articles than the sugar-cane is not considered a manufacture.	
Telegraph Companies on gross receipts	3 per ct.
Thread and twine	5 per ct.
Theatres, museums, etc., license	$100
Tin, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Tin-ware, of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Tobacco, smoking, of all kinds and imitations thereof, not otherwise provided for, per pound	15 cents.
Tobacco, fine-cut chewing, whether manufactured with stems in or not, or however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in rolls, packages, boxes, etc., per pound	40 cents.
Tobacco, smoking, sweetened, stemmed, or butted, per pound	40 cents.
Tobacconists, license	$10
Tubers, wrought iron, per ton	10
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	10 cents.
Umbrellas and parasols, and umbrella sticks	Exempt.
Varnish or Japan, made wholly or in part of gum copal or other gums or substances	5 per ct.
Wholesale dealers, license	$50
Wholesale dealers, for every additional thousand over $50,000	1
Wholesale liquor dealers, license	100
Wine made of grapes, per gallon	5 cents
Wines, or liquors denominated as wines, not made from currants, rhubarb, or berries, produced by being rectified, or mixed with other spirits, or with which any matter whatever may be infused, to be sold as wine, or by any other name, and not otherwise provided for, per gallon	50 cents.
Wood, manufactures of, if not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Worsteds, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Yarn and warp for wearing purposes exclusively	Exempt.
Zinc, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Zinc nails	5 per ct.

The Free List.

The following articles heretofore subject to internal taxation are hereby declared by the new law, just passed, to be exempt from such internal duty, *provided* that the exemptions shall, in all cases, be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the enumeration, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles:—

Alum; aluminum; aluminous cake; patent alum; sulphate of alumina; and cobalt;

Aniline and aniline colors;

Animal charcoal, or carbon;

Anvils;

Articles manufactured in institutions for the blind, and in institutions for the deaf and dumb, which are sold to aid in their support, or the support of the pupils;

Barrels and casks, other than those used for the reception of fluids; packing boxes made of wood; and boxes of wood or paper for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers;

Beeswax, crude or unrefined;

Bi-chromate and prussiate of potash;

Bleaching powders;

Blue vitriol;

Borax and boracic acid;

Brass not more advanced than rods or sheets;

Brick, fire-brick, draining tiles, cement, drains and sewer pipes, and earthen stone waterpipes, retorts and tiles made of clay;

Bristles;

Brooms made from corn, brush, or palm-leaf;

Building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and soapstone, and rock, ground and calcined gypsum;

Bunting and flags of the United States, and banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture;

Burrstones, millstones, and grindstones, rough or wrought;

Candlewicking;

Coffins and burial-cases;

Copperas;

Copper, lead, and tin, in ingots, pigs, or bars;

Copper and yellow sheathing metal, not more advanced than rods or sheets, *and stamped copper bottoms;*

Crates, and grain or farm baskets made of splints;

Crucibles of all kinds;

Crutches, and artificial limbs, eyes, and teeth;

Deerskins, smoked; *or not oil-dressed;*

Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, and pillows;

Fertilizers of all kinds;

Flasks, and patterns used by founders;

Flavoring extracts solely for cooking purposes;

German silver in bars or sheets;

Gold leaf and gold foil;

Hemp and jute prepared for textile or felting purposes;

Hulls of ships and other vessels;

Illuminating gas manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively;

India-rubber springs used exclusively for railroad cars;

Iron bridges and castings for the same;

Iron drain and sewer pipes;

Keys, actions, and strings for musical instruments;

Litharge and orange mineral;

Machines driven by horse-power, and used exclusively for cutting fire-wood, staves, and shingle bolts, and hand-saws;

Magnesium, calcined magnesia, and carbonate of magnesia;

Malleable iron castings, unfinished;

Manganese;

Masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, and tree-nail wedges and deck plugs, cordage, ropes, and cables made of vegetable fibre;

Medicinal and mineral waters, of all kinds, sold in bottles or from fountains, *and mead;*

Mineral coal of all kinds, *and peat;*

Monuments of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That monuments exceeding the value aforesaid, erected by public or private contributions to commemorate the service of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle, shall be exempt from taxation;

Mouldings for looking-glasses and picture-frames;

Muriatic, nitric, and acetic acids;

Nickel, quicksilver, and sodium;

Nitrate of lead;

Oakum;

Original paintings, statues, and groups of statuary, and casts made thereof by the artist from the original designs;

Oxide of zinc;

Paints, painters' and paper stainers' colors;

Printing paper of all descriptions, and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes; books, maps, charts, and all printed matter, and bookbinding; paraffine; paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer, a residuum of distillation or the products thereof; lubricating oil made from crude petroleum, coal, or shale, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer: provided, that such oil shall be subject to the same inspection as illuminating oil; crude petroleum and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminous substances;

Photographs or any other sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books;

Pickles when sold by the gallon, and not contained in glass packages;

Pig-iron; muck bar; blooms, slabs, and loops;

Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters, seed-drills, horse-rakes, hand-rakes, cotton gins, grain cradles, and winnowing mills;

Pot and pearl ashes;

Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, engravers, and electrotypers;

Putty;

Quinine, morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids, and phosphorus;

Railroad iron, and railroad iron re-rolled;

Railroad chairs and *fish plates;* railroad, boat, and ship spikes; axe polls; iron axles; shoes for horses, mules, and oxen; rivets, horse-shoe nails, nuts, washers, and bolts; vises, iron chains and anchors: when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon;

Reapers, mowers, threshing machines, and separators; corn-shellers and wooden ware;

Repairs of articles of all kinds;

Roman and water cements, and lime;

Roofing slates, slabs, and tiles;

Saleratus, sal soda, caustic soda, crude soda, alumino silicate of soda; aluminate of soda; bicarbonate of soda; and silicate of soda;

Sails, tents, awnings, bags made by sewing from fabrics, or other articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid; and bags made of paper;

Saltpetre;

Salts of tin;

Silex used in the manufacture of gas;

Soap, valued at not above three cents per pound;

Spelter;

Spindles and castings of all descriptions made specially for locks, safes, looms, spinning-machines, pumps, steam-engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing-machines, and not sold or used for any other purposes, and upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part;

Spokes, hubs, bows, and felloes; poles, shafts, and arms for carriages or wagons; wooden handles for ploughs, and for other agricultural, household, and mechanical tools and implements; and pail and tub ears and handles; and wooden tanks and cisterns for crude mineral oil;

Starch;

Steel, in ingots, bars, rails, made and fitted for railroads, sheet, plate, coil, or wire, hoop-skirt wire covered or uncovered, car-wheels, thimble skeins and pipe-boxes, and springs, tire and axles made of steel used exclusively for vehicles, cars, or locomotives; and clock springs, faces, and hands;

Stoves, composed in part of cast-iron and in part of sheet-iron, or of soapstone or freestone, with or without cast-iron or sheet-iron: Provided, That the cast and sheet-iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon;

Sugar, molasses, or syrup made from beets, corn, sugar maple, or from sorghum, or imphee;

Sulphur; flours of sulphur and sulphur flour;

Tar and crude turpentine;

Tin cans used for preserving meats, fish, shellfish, fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies; paints, oils, and spices;

Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks and frames for the same.

Value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches, and watch-cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and watchmakers;

Vegetable, animal, and fish oils of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, including red oil, oleic acid; and admixtures of the same with paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer;

Verdigris;

Vinegar;

White and red lead;

Whiting; Paris white;

Window glass of all kinds;

Wine made of grapes, currants, or other fruits, and rhubarb;

Wire made from wire less than number twenty wire guage, upon which a tax has been assessed and paid as wire;

Yarn and warp for weaving, braiding, or manufacturing purposes exclusively;

Yeast powders;

Zinc in ingots or sheets;

The administration of this act which changes the existing law relating to distilled spirits and fermented liquors is to take effect from and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Conservative Elements in the Republican Party.

From the Times.

The coolness and persistency with which radical writers assume that the Republican party is as they would have it are at least amusing. Accept their word, and the Republican party is composed exclusively of radicals. Rank and file, body and soul, it is wholly and incontestably radical. And, of course, on this hypothesis, conservative Union men are mere interlopers in the party, to be summarily dislodged at the proper moment, and meanwhile to be treated as of no account whatever. This rendering of the case is, of course, convenient for those who employ it. To take for granted the identical points which are in controversy, and then to propound conclusions with the emphasis that attaches to axioms, is to avoid much trouble, and to acquire a pleasant and plausible importance. Thus, the radical press asserts its right to propound extreme views as for the Republican party, and to represent the radical majority in Congress as the only lawful inheritors of the faith that elected Lincoln, and gave to the Rebellion its quietus. One quality, and one only, is wanting to render this position invulnerable. It would be strong if it were true. It would be just if it were not at variance with the record. It would be proper if it were not likely to entail disastrous defeat.

The Republican party, as we have many times had occasion to show, was in its origin conservative, and so also it has been, uniformly, in its formal utterances. The platforms upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860 and 1864 were in their essentials the very platform upon which conservative Republicans now help to fight the battle of the Union. They were conservative—not radical—platforms. The inaugural addresses of the Republican President were models of conservatism; search them from opening to close, and not a speck of radicalism is discoverable. The course of the President throughout the war was in every respect in harmony with the proclaimed purposes of the party that elected him, and with his own declared intentions.

It was conciliatory, moderate, conservative—looking to the earliest possible restoration of the Union as the single object of the war, and ignoring the idea of exclusion, disfranchisement, or confiscation as penalties to follow the assertion of national authority. The governing power in Congress manifested the same spirit. Its proceedings furnish no sign of hidden purposes of vengeance, or of the extreme opinions which now aspire to supremacy. On the contrary, the resolves of Congress, like the platforms and the inaugurals, set forth but one object, the restoration of the Union, and disclaimed all desire to abridge the privileges of the Southern people when they should be brought back to their old constitutional position in the Union.

Where, then, is the title of the radicals to the mastery? At what stage in the history of the party was its conservatism thrown overboard? At what period, and by whom were the Republican platforms adopted at Chicago and Baltimore discarded, the assurances of President Lincoln repudiated, and the resolutions of Congress overridden as destitute of authority? When, by whom, and with what authority were the moderate, constitutional principles of the party rejected to make room for the extreme opinions and measures which are arrogantly thrust forward in the name of the party? We shall be glad to have specific answers to these interrogatories, for they appear to cover the ground which is in dispute. If the Republican party really is the radical, disunion organization which not a few of our contemporaries declare it to be, we want to know now, when, where, and by whom the change was perfected. We want to know when and through what lawful process the conservative elements of the party were driven out. For, with the party platforms conservative, and the twice-elected President conservative, the right seems to be on the conservative side, and the onus of establishing title rests upon the radicals.

It is plain, moreover, that the conservative elements in the party will refuse to relinquish the rights they have acquired. In Iowa they have held a State Convention of their own, excluding the radicals, and constructing a platform upon which a strong National Union party may well be content to stand. In Missouri something similar has taken place; in Indiana a movement is reported to be in contemplation; and there are reasons for believing that the struggle begun in the West will be extended to nearly every State in which the Union party has an organization. The record is too clear, the cause too just, the exigency too important to admit of a tame surrender of the position won by the party ere it had been divided by the violence of radicalism.

The Revolutionary Phases of the War in Europe.

From the Herald.

The defeat of the Italian troops under Victor Emanuel in the great Austrian stronghold of the Quadrilateral at the very outset of the war may have an unexpected influence upon the revolutionary elements which are here and there still latent in Italy, and which may introduce some new phases into the present great European struggle. If, for instance, the machinations of the Bourbons in Naples, stimulated by the temporary disaster of the King of Italy, should assume a formidable shape, or the discontented politicians of the States of the Church should avail themselves of the occasion to gain advantage for the Pope's temporal power in his present straitened and somewhat dubious condition, Victor Emanuel would find a difficulty in his rear which might prove highly embarrassing. And yet these are circumstances which are not unlikely to occur. The united kingdom of Italy does not embrace within its prestige and popular enthusiasm the whole peninsula. There are latent ideas and discontents in the Roman States and in the dominions of the Bourbons that might be developed into dangers should the opportunity present itself; and it is thus that any disaster to the arms of Victor Emanuel may call up a revolutionary demonstration, of which we would probably hear the first whisperings from the agents of Louis Napoleon in Rome.

Whatever may be the issue of the present contest in Europe, it is certain that Prussia now represents the progress of modern European ideas, while Austria and the States of the Church are the representatives of all that remains of the old imperial construction of Charlemagne. The father of imperialism in Europe created two empires—one in Southern Europe, representing religion and stagnation in the person of the Pope, and one in Germany, which was a political empire, and became the nursery of progressive ideas. Prussia to-day, as an integral part of the German Confederation that we have seen so recently dissolved, is the type of modern progression, as far as Europe comprehends that term; while Austria is the embodiment of the old feudal idea, time-worn, church-ridden, and almost effete. Prussia, in a word, is the great vital power of Germany. Austria is the dry bones of German civilization. In the struggle for mastery in Central Europe this line of demarcation is very distinctly drawn in the sympathies extended by the smaller German power to each of the rivals. The progressive States favor Prussia, the non-progressive are with Austria, and new Italy is found, as might be expected, on the side of progression.

There can be little doubt, however, that danger lurks in the rear of the armies of the King of Italy. He seems to have fallen into a great military error at the outset by risking an attack upon the overwhelming forces of Austria in her strongest position. Future events may throw more favorable light upon his strategy, but just now it does not look like good generalship, and may expose him to serious complications of a revolutionary character in Naples and Rome. Even the ineffective attempt at Madrid is a straw which shows how the wind of popular sentiment is blowing. England is going through a species of revolution in the present ministerial crisis. Napoleon is endeavoring to keep his dynasty intact by a stand-still policy. He knows how to gave his people just that amount of freedom which is safe for them and for him, and, above all, he has the happy faculty of knowing how to manage an election. Bismark, in his effort to follow the same course, upon the sagacious promptings of Napoleon, may go a step too far in the promulgation or the promise of universal suffrage in Prussia. A two-edged sword in the hands of an unskilful master is a dangerous weapon. Upon the whole, the elements of change are looming up in European society. Crowned heads may make great wars, but the people can make great revolutions. Without predicting such a result from the present conflict, we are prepared to witness it without suprise.

The German Fatherland.

From the World.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, by-the-way, is usually a very good paper, makes a very strange blunder in regard to what it denounces as the destruction of German patriotism by the war which has just broken out in Germany. "This Austro Prussian war," says the *Gazette*, "is, to all intents and purposes, a civil war, and a civil war, moreover, in the heart of a people who have ever been loudest in the proclamation of their brotherhood as Germans. Where now are they singing, as they have sung for generations past, their old patriotic song:—

> 'Was ist das Deutschen Vaterland?
> Is's Preussen-land, ist Schwaben land?'"

Where, indeed? The said "old patriotic song" being no older than the "war of liberation," fought by Germany against Napoleon I! It was written by Ernest Moritz Arndt for the purpose of helping to generate, half a century ago, that very "German brotherhood" which the *Pall Mall Gazette* sentimentalizes over as if it had for centuries back been the leading characteristic of German history. As a matter of fact, "German brotherhood" has never existed. The Germans of the south and the north have hated each other with a pure and perfect hatred for ages; and as in Italy, so also in Germany, the division of the common fatherland into a vast number of more or less independent local States has produced a corresponding development of local loves and hates utterly opposed to, and inconsistent with, anything like a general German patriotism.

"What is the German's Fatherland?" asks Arndt in his song. One result of the present war, perhaps, will be to answer this question; but it has certainly never been answered before, though it has been asked by all manner of people, in all manner of ways, from the days of Conrad of Hohenstauffen to our own.

European War Phases.

From the Daily News.

The policy of "moving on the enemy's works" has brought disaster, even on the threshold of his venture, to the impetuous Victor Emanuel. The repulse at Custozza, if it have no worse result, will induce *il Re galantuomo* to proceed with a more abundant caution in his efforts to break the powerful line of the Quadrilateral, and will convey a timely lesson to him in his future operations. It was like the gallant King, though that, even with an inferior force, and almost within bugle sound of his own dominons, he should have essayed the modern military bugbear in Venetia: and it is no discredit to him or his army that his efforts were ineffectual. With the drama fairly commenced, we may expect by the next tidings to hear of another advance beyond the Mincio; and in that case, with a more powerful army, and perhaps a more definite purpose, the second movement of the King may be attended with bloody results indeed.

While Victor Emanuel, with the main army of Italy, is vainly wasting his strength upon the Austrian defenses, the destination of Garibaldi and the work to be performed by his volunteers are not so clear. The various accounts that place Garibaldi here, there, and everywhere, remind one forcibly of the policy pursued by "Stonewall" Jackson, and he seems to have enveloped his intentions with as much mystery as ever did that distinguished soldier. Whether, however, he will be as fortunate in the end as the victor of the Valley campaign remains to be seen.

The eccentric disposition of Garibaldi, united to the absence of precaution observed by Victor Emanuel, would seem to indicate that rashness will rule in the military counsels of Italy, and that the caution with which so wary a foe as Austria should be met will not enter into the calculations of the present campaign. With the King in command of the army—manifestly brave and adventurous as he is—and with Garibaldi flying off at a tangent, and involving himself in the complications of the enemy's country (as he will most assuredly do, if left alone), the conflict opens badly for Italy. In the game of war about to be played, something more is required than the "divinity that doth hedge a King," and the enthusiasm that follows a popular idol, in order to insure success against a skillful enemy. This superior requisite may be found in the leadership of such generals as Della Marmora and Cialdini, both of whom, as trained soldiers, enjoy a great reputation: and if Victor Emanuel should content himself with intrusting the general conduct of the war to their judgment, it may not be long before Garibaldi's hopeful words will be realized, and the Italian flag wave in triumph above the Lion of St. Mark.

While the flush of victory thus lights up the Austrian endeavor in the South, upon the North her Federal allies are faring not so well. The inaction of the Austrian troops has enabled the Prussians to occupy, wholly or in part, the territory of the more northern of those members of the old Bund that adhere to the fortunes of the Kaiser, and to press forward into Bohemia, thus checkmating, it is thought, the movement of Benedek, the Austrian Commander, against Silesia. Indeed, as Prussia advances, she increases her local influences in the countries that she occupies, and adds to her military strength by receiving the contingents of those of the lesser States that are leagued with her against Austria. There are contradictory accounts, based on nothing substantial, which declare that the Hanoverian army, with its king at its head, on its way to Bavaria to join the Federal forces, was compelled to capitulate, in the vicinity of Gotha, to the Prussians. It is even said that a refuge had been offered to the poor old King of Hanover by his captors. But from the last Berlin despatches, it seemed, although the surrender of the beleaguered troops had not yet occurred, that this success, in addition to the recent successes brought about by the Prussian celerity and strategy, may be put down to the account against Austria. The Prussian Crown Prince, like the Archduke Albrecht in Venetia, appears to be plentifully endowed with a proper military decision, and sagacity; and so King and Kaiser may safely intrust their armies to their kinsmen and the able generals by whom they are accompanied.

It is possible that the course of military events, since the Italian defeat at Custozza, and the rapid and dangerous progress of the Prussian forces on the north, may have materially changed. The declaration said to have been made some time ago in Paris by the Austrian Minister to France, that Austria would not be threatened into surrendering Venetia to King Victor Emanuel; but that, having first defeated the Italians, she would enter into negotiations for the cession or sale of that province to Italy, may now be made, under proper management, the basis of peace between Austria and her southern neighbor. In that case, provided the chivalrous nature of the Italian King would not prevent his abandonment of the alliance with Prussia at this juncture, a few weeks more would witness the departure of the last Austrian soldier from the soil of Italy, whilst, unembarrassed by the necessity which now compels an immense body of her troops to guard against the Italian attacks, Austria would stand face to face with Prussia, and, on the historic fields of the fatherland, commence that fateful struggle whereof the guerdon of the victor would be supremacy in Germany.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets

PHILADELPHIA July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1 50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.
7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th
7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JULY 7 1866.

In view of the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Portland by which thousands of persons have been deprived of food and shelter, I deem it proper to invite contributions in behalf of the sufferers; and to say to my fellow citizens that I will be happy to forward any sums they may send me for this purpose
7 9 3t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from $22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do. 50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do 75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING 15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do 30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do 12·00 to 150
GENTS do do 8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m CORNER OF RACE

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—A stated meeting of the School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon.

A communication was received from the Third Section asking an appropriation of $500 for repairs to the Mount Vernon School building. Referred. From the Sixth Section, asking that $30,000 of the loan be set apart for the building of a school-house at Crown and Race streets. Referred to Councils.

From the Twenty-seventh Section, asking that $20,000 of the million loan be set apart for the erection of a school-house on a lot on Ludlow street, below Thirty-sixth. Referred.

The Committee on Accounts reported their approval of bills to the amount of $10,815·43, which were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Property reported that an additional appropriation of $2000 will be required for rent and additional buildings and repairs. Referred to Councils.

Mr. Haines offered a resolution closing the office of the Board for three weeks, so as to allow the clerks and messengers an opportunity to recreate.

Mr. Given thought the Controllers should consider whether it is not requisite to have the office open every day in summer.

Mr. Shippen said that great inconvenience might arise from the closing of the office for several weeks, and he understood that an arrangement had been made by which the office would be kept open every day.

Mr. Haines—Not if the resolution passes. I suppose the resolution of the Board will supersede action in any other quarter. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Freeborn offered a resolution of inquiry, as to whether the pupils of the Lincoln Boys' Grammer School had not been allowed a vacation of several weeks while the Principal was preparing boys for the High School examination.

Mr. Levick opposed the resolution. He thought it a matter which belonged to the Sectional Board alone.

Mr. Freeborn was of the opinion that the subject was worthy of consideration. He had heard that in some of the sections school children were allowed to run the street while the Principals were preparing boys for the High School examination. The resolution was adopted.

The Board elected the following ladies teachers in the Girls' High and Normal Schools:—

Miss Lavinia Whittaker, teacher of Rhetoric and Moral Science, in place of Miss Mary E. Houpt, resigned; Miss Sallie A. Walker, teacher of Latin and Ancient History, in place of Miss Mary E. Tazewell, resigned; Miss Mary C. Dickes, teacher of Algebra and Theoretical Arithmatic, in place of Miss Henrietta M. Thomas, resigned; Miss Sallie W. Smith, teacher of Physical Geography and Constitution of the United States, in place of Miss Mary E. Durnett, resigned. Adjourned.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—In a late edition yesterday we gave the names of the young ladies who have been successful in the recent examinations for admission into the Girls' High and Normal School. To-day we give the similar list of admissions into the Boys' Central High School, with their averages, as follows:—

No.	Name.	School.	Average.
1.	George J. Garde,	Locust,	94·0
2.	Horace M. Mattis,	Lincoln,	89·8
3.	Wm. M. Gardner,	Lincoln,	89·4
4.	A. H. Danforth,	Rittenhouse,	87·4
5.	Wm. W. Carr,	Locust,	84·9
6.	H. C. Woltemate,	Rittenhouse,	84·7
7.	Geo. G. Thomson,	Southeast,	84·6
8.	W. F. Callaway,	Lincoln,	84·5
9.	Franklin P. Barr,	Rittenhouse,	84·5
10.	George H. Theis,	Harrison,	84·5
11.	Jos. R. Welsh,	Lincoln,	84·1
12.	Wm. B. L. Price,	Mount Vernon,	83·8
13.	Wm. H. Greene,	Hancock,	83·5
14.	H. J. Rosenbaum,	Jefferson,	83·2
15.	Wm. H. Pickup,	Price,	83·1
16.	Orson D. Jones,	Northwest,	82·9
17.	Geo. W. Widmer,	Lincoln,	82·8
18.	George T. Rison,	Marshall,	82·8
19.	Harry Smith,	Madison,	82·6
20.	James Nichol,	Jefferson,	82·5
21.	Harry H. Bitler,	Northwest,	82·3
22.	Jacob S. Sterrett,	Jefferson,	82·1
23.	Samuel Spanogle,	Monroe,	81·7
24.	Ch. F. Fisher,	Hancock,	81·6
25.	Oren B. Colton,	Northwest,	81·5
26.	James G. Wisner,	Hancock,	81·2
27.	Wm. Trimble,	Lincoln,	80·7
28.	Joseph Bitler,	Northwest,	80·4
29.	Frederick B. Esler,	Lincoln,	80·4
30.	Horatio Draper,	Zane,	80·2
31.	Robert A. Semple,	Hancock,	80·2
32.	Wm. R. Nicholson,	Locust,	80·1
33.	Ernest Ashton,	Northwest,	80·1
34.	John Gibb,	Jefferson,	80·0
35.	Robert H. Walch,	Lincoln,	80·0
36.	William Steel,	Harrison,	80·0
37.	Theodore P. Mall,	Zane,	79 9
38.	Thos. D. Andress,	Jefferson,	79·8
39.	John B. Marsh,	Zane,	79·5
40.	Alex. M. Brown,	Southwest,	79·5
41.	Ch. A. Mennig,	Manayunk,	79·3
42.	James Alcorn,	Southwest,	79·3
43.	Ch. W. Chapman,	Locust,	79·1
44.	Walter S. Cook,	Jefferson,	79·0
45.	Wm. S. Franklin,	Zane,	79·0
46.	Ch. H. Fahnestock,	Lincoln,	78·9
47.	Robert Donaghy,	Southwest,	78·9
48.	Thos W. Illman,	Jefferson,	78·9
49.	Curtis G. Culin,	Northwest,	78·5
50.	Henry G. Harris,	Northeast,	78·5
51.	Ch. A. Ayers,	Mount Vernon,	78·5
52.	Fred. J. Parker,	Northwest,	78·4
53.	James F. Carson,	Lincoln,	78·4
54.	JohnW.Thompson,	Locust,	78·4
55.	Perit Dulles,	West Philadelphia,	78·3
56.	And. M. Bushong,	Zane,	78·1
57.	Mayer Levi,	Madison,	78·0
58.	Wm. F. Yesinger,	Madison,	77·9
59.	Cliff. Cadwalader,	Hancock,	77·9
60.	John E. Cook,	Jefferson,	77·8
61.	Jas. T. Hollowell,	Harrison,	77·6
62.	Chas. M. Gordon,	Hancock,	77·5
63.	Howard E.Trumble	Adams,	77·5
64.	John M. Roecker,	Monroe,	77·4
65.	Wm. D. Roberts,	Hancock,	77·4
66.	Chas. H. Scheerer,	Hancock,	77·4
67.	Geo. H. Bradley,	Locust street,	77·3
68.	Wm. H. Rotan,	Morris,	77·2
69.	Wm. P. Wallace,	Lincoln,	77·2
70.	Harry T. Davis,	Southwest,	77·0
71.	Robert Beatty,	Harrison,	77·0
72.	Martin J. Myers,	Mount Vernon,	76·9
73.	Martin C. Carey,	Southwest,	76·8
74.	J. Craig Johnson,	Adams,	76·7
75.	Gerald Holmes,	Northwest,	76·7
76.	L. M. Dallam,	Zane,	76·6
77.	Franklin Suydam,	Hancock,	76·5
78.	Abm. M. Beitler,	Zane,	76·4
79.	J. C. Thompson,	Mount Vernon,	76·2
80.	Lewis T. Morgan,	Zane,	76·0
81.	John Markle,	Roxborough,	75·5
82.	James E. Kelly,	Zane,	75·8
83.	Alex. Rodgers,	Jackson,	75·6
84.	Horace Mann,	Hancock,	75·6
85.	Wm. W. Fouche,	Zane,	75·5
86.	Richard Clark,	Northwest,	75·5
87.	Charles Sprenger,	Lincoln,	75·4
88.	Wm. C. Miller,	Jefferson,	75·3
89.	Wm. J. Carroll,	Mount Vernon,	75·2
90.	Joseph N Arnest,	Lincoln,	75·2
91.	A. J. McLaughlin,	Locust,	74·9
92.	William Hansell,	Zane,	74·8
93.	Wm. F. Patton,	Jefferson,	74·5
94.	Samuel Alcorn,	Southwest,	74·5
95.	Charles H. Beck,	Northeast,	74·5
96.	Wm. M. Ayres,	Monroe,	74·4
97.	Harry E. Gilroy,	Manayunk,	74·0
98.	George S. Pine,	Penn,	74·0
99.	A. H. C. Rowand,	Weccacoe,	73 8
100.	James A. Colean,	Ringgold,	73·8
101.	Robert C. Carrick,	Price,	73·7
102.	Samuel White,	Northwest,	73·6
103.	Lewis Brezy,	Northwest,	73·5
104.	John P. Burk,	Price,	73·5
105.	Jno. D. Henderson,	Southeast,	73·1
106.	Edw'd B. Bunnell,	Penn,	72·9
107.	Frank S. Fullerton,	Morris,	72·8
108.	Harry C. Tyndale,	Jefferson,	72·6
109.	John F. Pagan,	Northwest,	72·5
110.	Geo. T. Moxey,	Northwest,	72·5
111.	Joseph H. Lits,	Marshall,	72·4
112.	Rich'd A Kramer,	Hancock,	72·3
113.	Edward S. Walter,	Jefferson,	72·2
114.	Samuel Pilling, Jr.,	Adams,	72·2
115.	Frank Lowery,	Mount Vernon,	72 2
116.	Geo. A. Durborow,	Lincoln,	72·1
117.	Alfred D. Jacoby,	Madison,	72·1
118.	Harry Taylor,	Weccacoe,	71·8
119.	Isidor E. Straus,	Zane,	71·7
120.	Henry Lylburn,	Northwest,	71·5
121.	Charles Crowe,	Price,	71·5
122.	John A. Thornton,	Ringgold,	71·5
123.	Webster Davis,	Morris,	71·5
124.	Chas. W. Hillman,	Morris,	71·5
125.	Rich'd H. Sanders,	Locust Street,	71 5
126.	Homer Parsons,	Manayunk,	71·5
127.	Jno. W. Dulles, Jr.,	West Philadelphia,	71·5
128.	James E. Ryan,	Weccacoe,	71·5
129.	William N. Adams,	Locust Street,	71·4
130.	Howard M. Carels,	Southwest,	71·4
131.	Stephen F. Steel,	Mount Vernon,	71·4
132.	Geo. W. Chapman,	Adams,	71·3
133.	Frank B. Shrigley,	Monroe,	71·3
134.	Alex. W. Jackson,	Harrison,	71·3
135.	Wm. C. Wrigley,	Washington,	71·1
136.	Jos. B. Martin, Jr.,	Mount Vernon,	71·0
137.	George W. White,	Monroe,	70·9
138.	Albert Applegate,	Monroe,	70·8
139.	Geo. W. Korosin,	Washington,	70·6
140.	James J. Baker,	Penn,	70·5
141.	J. F. Staunton, Jr.,	Adams,	70·5
142.	David W. Flickwir,	Mount Vernon,	70·4
143.	Edwin S. Meredith,	Northwest,	70·4
144.	Geo. J. Simpson,	Mount Vernon,	70·0

Admitting average, 70.

Average age of applicants admitted, 15 years 5 months 18 days.

Average time of attendance in the lower schools, 5 years 9 months 12 days.

Section.	SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS.				AVERAGES.		
		ed.	Rejected	Withdrawn	Total	Of those Admitted	Of those Rejected	General Averages
1	Weccacoe	3	4	..	7	72·4	64·7	68·0
2	Washington	2	2	..	4	70·9	66·6	68·7
3	Mount Vernon	10	..	..	10	74·6	....	74 6
4	Ringgold	2	1	..	3	72 7	69·5	73·3
5	Southeast	2	3	..	5	78·9	66·6	71·5
6	Northeast	2	3	..	5	76·5	64·4	69·3
7	Southwest	7	..	..	7	76·8	....	76·8
8	Locust Street	9	..	..	9	79·1	....	79·1
9	Zane Street	12	..	1	13	77·0	....	77·0
10	Northwest	15	7	..	22	76·7	66·1	73·3
11	Madison	4	3	1	8	77 7	63·1	71·4
12	J Q. Adams	5	4	..	9	73·6	64·6	69·6
14	Hancock	11	1	..	12	78·8	67·5	77·4
14	Monroe	6	10	1	17	74·4	62·9	68·3
15	Lincoln	14	..	..	14	80·6	....	80·6
16	Jefferson	12	1	..	13	78 2	69·9	77·5
17	Harrison	5	1	..	6	78·1	68·1	76·4
18	Morris	4	..	..	4	73·3	....	73·3
19	Price	4	3	..	7	75·5	67·8	72·2
20	Penn	3	3	..	6	72·5	64·4	68·5
20	Benton	..	2	..	2	....	48·1	48·9
21	Roxborough	1	..	..	1	75·9	....	75·1
21	Manayunk	3	1	..	4	74·9	68·5	73·3
22	Rittenhouse	3	..	..	3	85·5	....	85·5
23	Marshall	3	1	..	3	77·6	69·5	74·9
24	Mantua	..	3	..	3	....	42·4	42·4
26	Jackson	1	3	..	4	75·6	63·2	66·3
27	West Philadelphia	2	4	..	6	74·0	66·6	69·3
..	Beck	..	2	..	2	....	64·5	64·5
	Total	144	62	3	209	....	....	....

Admitting average 70.

Average age of applicants admitted, 15 years 5 months 18 days.

Average time of attendance in the lower schools 5 years 9 months 13 days.

POLICE ITEMS.—John Walker was arrested yesterday at Fifth and Market streets, for the larceny of a piece of alpaca from the dry goods store of Messrs. Stout & Atkinson. Defendant and another young man were observed by Michael Foley, the porter in the store, to be standing suspiciously near a window, and being watched, were seen to take a piece of goods. When the alarm was given, the offenders ran, and one of them made his escape. Walker was held to answer.

A partial hearing was had in the case of Michael Mongan, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the firing of a building used for coffee roasting, back of No. 220 N. Second street. A number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony was to the effect that the defendant occupies a portion of the front building, and that very soon after the fire was discovered and extinguished, shavings were traced from the vicinity of the fire to the door of Mr. Mongan's factory, and in the room he occupies was a quantity of inflammable material, some of the same kind which was found at the scene of the fire. The testimony also showed that the defendant was in his own room when a policeman first went to it and knocked at the door to obtain admission, but could not, and that the door was only opened after a second and more determined effort was made to accomplish it. The hearing was continued for a week.

John McCoy was bound over yesterday, by Alderman Hutchinson, to answer the charge of attempting to rob the money-drawer of a store at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets.

COUNTERFEITING.—John Foster and Charles and John Moorhart have been held by Alderman Toland to answer at Court the charge of making spurious postal currency. They were held each in $5000 for trial. On the 3d instant two of the defendants left at a tavern at Dillwyn and Willow streets a tin box, which was found to contain plates for printing counterfeit 50 and 25 cent notes, and also dies, ink, paper, and chemicals. The men returned on the 4th, and after obtaining the box were arrested. The third man arrested had been making inquiries about the box during the day. The magistrate, upon these premises, concluded to let the case go to the Grand Jury.

TAX RECEIPTS.—Below is a statement showing the amount of city tax collected on the duplicate of 1866, together with the tax assessed and the discount allowed:—

	Amount of Tax Assessed.	Discount Allowed.	Net Receipts.
February....	$2,508,403·86	$267,887·73	$2,240,516·13
March.......	646 259 60	61,985 39	584,274 21
April.......	359,861·97	30 811 31	329 050 66
May.........	2·8 907 45	35,510 84	262,397 11
June........	223,597·79	16 916 93	209,080·86
	$4,022,030·67	$391,711·70	$3,625,318 97

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—We had occasion a few days since to refer to this great enterprise for the encouragement of art, and would call attention to the advertisement in to-day's issue, setting forth the whole plan, from which it will be learned that parties get the worth of their money at the time of subscribing, besides a chance in the grand distribution of premiums to take place at Chicago on the 1st of October. Mr. T. B. Pugh, S W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets, is the Philadelphia agent.

DROWNED.—John Hoffman, 11 years old, was drowned yesterday, by falling into the Delaware from a schooner at one of the Richmond piers. John Devlin, nine years old, fell overboard yesterday, at Shippen street wharf, and was drowned. He resided at No. 614 S. Front street. The bodies of both lads were recovered.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—During the present year the Mayor has granted licenses to eighty-six places of amusement, each of which pays $10 into the City Treasury. These establishments consist of theatres, concert saloons, dance-houses, etc.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The carelessness of people seems to be on the increase. Yesterday afternoon, as a train of cars on the Camden and Amboy Railroad was approaching Camden, and when in the vicinity of Cooper's creek bridge, a woman named Amanda Weyle attempted to cross the track just in front of the approaching train, when she became confused, stumbled, and fell across the track. Before she could recover herself she was struck by the engine, thrown down an embankment by the cow-catcher, and injured in a terrible manner. The engineer blew his whistle, but before he could stop the train the woman had been knocked from the track. She alone was to blame for her injuries, which ought to serve as one more warning to those who are so reckless in exposing themselves to danger.

CHURCHES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—In Camden county there are at present 56 churches, containing a membership of 22,475 persons. These churches, with their other property appertaining, are valued at $228,150. Atlantic county contains 31 churches, which have 6375 members, and the buildings are held at $66,000. Burlington county has 110 churches, valued at $493,450, with a membership of 35,000. Gloucester contains 38 churches, and 15,210 members, valuing their total property at $845,800. Cumberland county has 20 churches, with 11,825 members, and property worth $157,000. Cape May has 22 churches, 4000 members, and church property rated at $59,900. Salem, 46 churches, valued at $287,225, and containing a membership of 19,752. There are several new churches in process of erection, which have not been included in the above enumeration, and which, when completed, will give capacity for a much larger membership.

HANDSOME REPAIRS.—The officers who founded and who are still the Managers of the Camden Home for Friendless Children, are now fitting up the new apartments of that institution, which they recently came in possession of, in a handsome and convenient manner. The great blessings conferred by this Home upon the friendless little ones whose fathers were slain in the cause of Freedom during the bloody battles of the recent Rebellion, are of the most philanthropic character, and the ladies and managers are determined to make it permanent.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.—The semi-annual meeting of the Atlantic County Temperance Society was held yesterday in Atlantic City, and in the evening an interesting lecture was given. Atlantic county is a good field to labor in, for in that city alone seventy-five rum shops have been licensed the present year, yielding an income to the city of some $3000.

WIFE BEATER.—A man named Cooper was fined by Alderman Budd yesterday, for having beaten his wife in a desperate manner. It is said that he has been in the habit of doing it on various occasions, and it is hoped that his introduction to the Mayor will be of an improving nature to his future conduct in this respect.

ALL RIGHT NOW.—On Monday evening the Council of Atlantic City passed an ordinance forbidding owners of dogs allowing said animals running at large in the streets without being securely muzzled.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2$

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26$ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 $

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20$ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths$ No. 510 RACE Street.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·25, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 16wim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25 000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10.000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,00
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,0 0
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20 000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41 000
10 000	Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	59,0 0
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H A Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E Paine, M C, Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M C., N. Y.
General James G Blunt, Kansas.
General J N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D C. McCallum, D. C.
General O V Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon William D. Kelley, M. C, Penna.
Hon Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon George W. Julian, M. C. Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 lm

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Re-engagement for one week more of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Prince of Magicians, the Brilliant Pianist, Conversationalist, and Humorist, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING,
and during the week, in new Features of
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
including the wonderful Sphynx.
MR. HELLER'S latest Novelty entire,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT
is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 11,
Last night but one of the Gorgeous Spectacle of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BY WITHAM.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.
FRIDAY.—Boucicault's great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT AT NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Mazeppa, Black Chemist, Coltong Gas, The Sphynx.
New Songs and twelve new acts.
THE GREAT BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Full Houses. Theatre Cool.
An entire change of entertainment TO NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Admittance to "Matinee," 30 cents.
Evening, commence at 8 o'clock. Prices, 25, 50, and 75 cents. 7 9 5t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16$

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28$ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	138 100·00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750,00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,350	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 41
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1123. Estimated value	2,918 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630·13

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1$

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162 308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea.	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer,
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19$

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1$

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham F
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. nt. 1$

INSURANCE COMPANIES

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 lm No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28$
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS.
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
TUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces: Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 24$

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24$

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply FRANK G. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 7 31

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Passage of the Tariff Bill in the House.

As we predicted yesterday, the estimate of the final vote, as made by the New York *Tribune*, was far beneath the real strength of the friends of the measure. Instead of a majority of ten, as was prophesied, the final ballot stood—Yeas, 94; nays, 53. It is a matter of interest to know how the various sections of the country stand on this vital measure in our political system. We will, therefore, seek to give an analysis of the vote as furnished by the Associated Press. The Pennsylvania delegation stood:—Ayes—*Ancona*, Barker, *Boyer*, *Coffroth*, *Dawson*, *Johnson*, Kelley, Lawrence, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, *Randall*, Schofield, *Strouse*, Thayer, Williams, and Wilson—19.

Nays—*A. J. Glossbrenner*—1.

Absent—Culver, *Denison*, Stevens—3.

Paired—John M. Broomall—1.

It will thus be seen that the only man who voted against the interest of the State was Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, the Democratic member from York, and ex-editor of the *Age*, of this city. The solidity with which the delegation stand together is a good evidence of that unanimity of feeling which exists in our Commonwealth in favor of a high protective tariff. Of the absentees, Mr. STEVENS was ill, Mr. CULVER was in prison because of the failure of CULVER, PENN & Co., and Mr. DENISON has yet to be accounted for.

It was anticipated yesterday that Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa would vote solid against the bill. Iowa demands such immense concessions from Pennsylvania as to render the beneficial operations of the whole bill null and void. When the final vote was taken Illinois stood in the attitude she promised: none of her members voted in its favor—twelve opposed it and two were absent. Indiana stood seven in opposition and three not voting, while Iowa was equally divided, three of her delegates favoring and three opposing the bill. The New England members, without a single exception, favored its passage. All of the opposition which it was compelled to encounter came from the West and New York. The Iowa members were secured by a compromise effected in regard to coal, but all efforts to conciliate Indiana or Illinois utterly failed. The gross inconsistency of the course taken by some of the members is remarkable. They spoke in committees in favor of the most rigorous tariff, yet when the bill came up, even in a modified form, they appeared on the opposite side. The utter defeat given in the House, however, will not be forgotten by English free-traders and their sympathizers.

The *Tribune* this morning gives an interesting sketch of the great struggle on the final passage, which is so entertaining that we give it entire:—

"The House, dispensing with the reading of the journal, and refusing time to all other business, took up the tariff, and opened debate on the most important measure thus far brought before the Thirty-ninth Congress, the solution of the question, whether the right of the people of the United States to do their own work shall be recognized and sustained by their Government, or shall be exposed to a ruinous competition with the accumulated capital and pauper labor of Europe.

"WENTWORTH, of Illinois, began the debate by reading a speech fifty minutes long. Strange to say, he is the most difficult man to hear from the reporters' gallery of all on the floor. Enough of his speech could be distinguished to determine that he advocated the full rates conceded in the bill to all the agricultural products of the West, especially to wool and flaxseed. There were enough sidestabs at other portions of the bill to leave the impression that he deemed them to be excessive, and felt that the rates should be revised, always excepting, for course, those that are in favor of the West.

"Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, followed in a very able and impressive speech.

"COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, then took the floor, and pronouncing the bill to be a Western measure, disclaiming for it either New England origin or New England favor, characterized it as the first and only tariff that expressly and fully protected the agricultural interest. He called upon the West with great power to come up solidly to the support of this, their bill. He derided and scouted the opposition to the bill outside of the House as the howling of the dogs of British free trade, and called on the West to treat it with the contempt it merited. Rising in boldness and strength, he threatened the representatives of the 2,000,000 voters in the West interested in the growth of wool and breeding of sheep, with the vengeance of the men who should be wronged and disappointed by the defeat or the postponement of the bill. His speech was immensely impressive, and superb in oratory and logic.

"Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. DAWES then wisely and distinctly disclaimed for Massachusetts and New England the paternity or sponsorship of the bill, taking New England out finally and forever from the position of responsibility to the free trade howlers and screamers for the protective legislation of the country.

"Mr. HOOPER followed in the speech of a wise merchant and able financier, sustaining the policy of the bill with strength and earnestness.

"The temper of the House favoring the measure rose rapidly in warmth, when the first interruption to it was given by KASSON, of Iowa, who repeated in a lengthy speech every fallacy thus far published, and closed with a demand that the bill be recommitted with instructions.

"WILSON, of Iowa, followed in a short speech against the excessive rates on manufactured goods and iron, and sent up a written amendment, modestly hanging on to all the high duties on wool and all agricultural products granted to the West, and ordering the Ways and Means Committee to strike off $6 a ton from rails, and reduce every other duty in the bill to a standard of 25 per cent. only above the rates in the existing tariff.

"Messrs. DODGE and GARFIELD spoke strongly and eloquently in favor of the bill, closing the debate on it, and then commenced the voting on the various leading free-trade amendments.

"The duty on bituminous coal was held at $1·50 per ton by 75 yeas to 72 nays.

"Railroad iron, wanted by so very many roads North, South, West, and East, had no protection in a sentiment of justice equal to the feeling of covetousness, and was laid as an offering on the altar of agriculture by a vote of 180 to 42 to reduce the duty from $1 a hundred to 70 cents.

"On the motion to reduce the duty on railroad iron from $20 per ton to $14 per ton, the vote was Ayes, 90; Nays 57.

"An effort was now made to reconsider the vote which deprived New England of cheap Nova Scotia coal. The vote, however, failed.

"Then began the movement to kill the bill. First was the motion to lay it on the table. Lost—Ayes, 24.

"Then came the motion to recommit, with instructions to report a new bill for Iowa and the West generally, according to Mr. WILSON's pattern. Lost.

"Then followed a motion to recommit the bill without instructions.

"On the motion to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means and instruct them to report next December, the yeas were 62 and nays 87.

"Delays and all dodges exhausted, and motions to adjourn being rejected, the free-traders had to face the music and confront the bill under the previous question. It passed by the gratifying vote of 95 to 52.

"The bill goes to the Senate. Perils surround it there unquestionably. The friends of American industry had better believe this. If to-day that body were polled on the question of postponing the consideration of the bill to December, the members would vote probably as follows:—

"FOR POSTPONEMENT.—Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, M. C. Dougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle—20.

"AGAINST POSTPONEMENT.—Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Cragin, Fessenden, Foster, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Willey, Wilson—22.

"If the bill goes into the Finance Committee, its friends may take notice that many of its rates will be unsparingly scaled down, unless their necessity and justice be vigilantly established."

Politics in Missouri.

PERSONS who do not know the facts in the case would suppose, from reading the St. Louis *Republican*, that the State of Missouri was at this moment suffering all the horrors of unmitigated despotism. The language it uses from day to day is pertinent only to a condition of unmixed tyranny.

We happen to know something personally of the actual state of affairs in Missouri, and we are happy to inform such of our readers as take an interest in the subject, that the pictures drawn by the *Republican* are altogether exaggerated, and gotten up purely for political effect. We can say to any loyal citizen of the United States, that he may remove to the State of Missouri and find himself not only enjoying all the ordinary rights of an American citizen, but also living under one of the most liberal and enlightened constitutions possessed by any State in the Union.

What does all this hullabaloo about Missouri politics mean, then? some one may ask. It means simply this—that the old pro-slavery Democratic party of Missouri, that went down out of sight during the Rebellion, blackened with infamy and seared with crime, is now trying to crawl back into power again through the help of returned Rebels and stay-at-home bushwhackers and sympathizers, *and the Constitution and laws of the State stand in its way!* That's what's the matter.

Between fifty and one hundred thousand Missourians went into the Rebel armies direct; half as many more staid at home and played bushwhacker and guerilla or avowed "sympathizer," helping the bushwhacker and guerilla. During the absence from the polls of these virtuous and high-minded specimens of humanity, the loyal Union people of Missouri abolished slavery, adopted a free Constitution, and put in it that Rebels, bushwhackers, and sympathizers should not henceforth vote. That provision is now the "rock of offense" over which all Copperheadom is stumbling. *It* constitutes the essence of the tyranny which so fearfully exercises the *Republican*. The Rebels have now come back, the bushwhackers too have partially abandoned their pleasant labors of robbery and murder, and they are all extremely anxious to vote, and, of course, to vote the Democratic ticket. But that horrid Constitution, with a good stiff registry law to back it up, stands in the way. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

Let it be well understood, then, that all this cry of "radical despotism" in Missouri is the despairing wail of crushed Copperheadism striving after lost power. The Constitution of that State is a liberal and enlightened instrument—not up, it is true, to the full measure of equal rights, irrespective of race, to all innocent persons—severe somewhat upon disloyalty, but not more so than is just and appropriate in a State that has passed through such fires of affliction as Missouri has. The traitors upon her soil were guilty of double treason—first against the State, and secondly against the Union. They brought untold sorrows upon her loyal people during the whole progress of the war; and if they are now even *tolerated* in the State, it is more than they have any right to expect. Their crimes would justify not only their exclusion from political power, but far severer punishment in person and property.

The Judiciary Bill Passed the Senate.

MR. TRUMBULL's bill for the reorganization of the judiciary passed the Senate yesterday. It provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and hereafter the said Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and six Associate Justices, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said Court shall hold one term annually, at the seat of government, and such adjourned or special terms as they may find necessary for the despatch of business.

The second section reconstitutes the districts as follows:—That the First and Second Circuits shall remain as now constituted; that the district of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware shall constitute the Third District; that the District of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; that the District of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; that the District of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; that the District of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; that the District of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the District of California, Oregon, and Nevada shall constitute the Ninth Circuit.

A Significant Omission.

IF the late Rebels have really become loyal to the Government of the United States, and devoted to the Union, why did they not celebrate the Fourth of July as of old? That day is the birthday of the nation—one peculiarly appropriate to be celebrated by all who really have any national love and pride. But, throughout the whole South, with the exception of the ever-faithful, ever-contemned colored citizens, the late national anniversary was almost entirely unobserved. This fact speaks volumes. Its true explanation is to be found in the character of the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, which are the foundation of the Union, and which it was the express work of the Rebellion to discard. This Mr. STEPHENS openly affirmed in his great "corner-stone" speech. What do the people think of putting superior political power into the hands of Rebels who are not yet sufficiently reconstructed to celebrate the Fourth of July?

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX.—We make room to-day for an article embracing all the features of the new Internal Revenue Tax bill. It will be found especially interesting to our manufacturers, as well as to the public generally. After the consideration of many substitutes, it was deemed best to let the income tax remain as it was in the old bill.

"Judah is a Lion's Whelp."

SOME thirty years ago there came to a Connecticut school a young man from the South to receive his education in the land of the detested Yankees. He was kindly received, treated with confidence, and made many friends. Gradually, however, complaints arose that articles belonging to the boys were missing from their trunks. Handkerchiefs, cravats, and small sums of money were spirited away. Suspicion was at last excited; a watch was set, and the thief was detected in the person of the little Southern scholar. He was expelled and sent home to his parents. That boy's name was JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, ex-Senator from Louisiana, late Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and at present a barrister in the Lincoln Inn, in the city of London.

Few lives have been marked by more changes than his. Inheriting wealth, he covered up all traces of where that wealth was acquired by lavishly scattering it among the people of the State. Possessed of the most undoubted talents, endued with a fluency of language and an easy grace, which made him a successful speaker, he rose rapidly in public esteem and was rewarded both by his Commonwealth and his country. But with all his honors the *penchant* to deception continued. Having been guilty of crime himself, he sought to make his neighbors do likewise, and was one of the warmest advocates of the repudiation of the State debt of Mississippi and her sisters. Coming to the Senate, he was but little impeded in his progress towards treason by the high obligation of an oath of fealty, and he became at the very outset of the war a leader, and a most able leader, of the Southern States. He is at present a member of the British bar. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:—

"We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from an old fellow-citizen and once distinguished member of our bar, J. P. Benjamin, to a relative in this city, in which he refers in a very cheerful spirit to the circumstances of his admission to the bar of England. He was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and, as a special favor, dispensed from the several long terms of reading and study which are prescribed, and, with very rare exceptions, demanded of all candidates for the wig and gown, under the ancient rules of the courts of Great Britain."

So the "little thief" has gone to don the wig and gown and play the "Buzfuz" in the British Court. We do not understand why the course of study usually prescribed was dispensed with, but it must be a cause of deep rejoicing to the ostracized Hebrew to be able to shine before the titled judges of a monarchy. With what delight must he put on the venerable wig, and address "My Lord," as he sits in his gown. What fields of new ambition are thus opened! May he not aspire to the ermine? May he not have his hands in the treasury of the British Government? "Judah is a lion's whelp," and he has run along and obtained a parent in the British Lion. He has spent his life seeking what he might devour. The inherent avarice of his blood have ever shone out, and we expect to hear of the "little thief" of school-boy days becoming a millionaire and titled nobleman in the Burke's Peerage. He has the ability, and if he is not caught with his hands in his neighbors' pockets, he will probably succeed.

Evidences of Reconstruction.

ONE evidence of reconstruction at the South is to be found in the release by the local courts, on writs of *habeas corpus*, of criminals heretofore convicted and imprisoned by the military courts of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. An instance of this kind has just been attempted in Charleston, but General SICKLES declined to release the criminals. The next step was to send a Marshal to arrest General SICKLES for contempt of Court, but the General refused to be arrested. Secretary STANTON being appealed to, endorsed his course. There the matter remains for the present, but it is pretty evident that the moment peace is fully restored to the Rebels, a general jail delivery of the miscreants who have murdered our soldiers and oppressed the Union people of the South will take place.

Services Offered.

THE Rebel General BEAUREGARD and the notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS are said to have offered their "services" to GARIBALDI. Unless the great Italian should think better of these men than he did of the cause which they lately supported in America, they will be apt to get the cold shoulder. SANDERS has no fight in him any way, and BEAUREGARD pretty much played himself out before the Rebellion was over.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—The recent Democratic State Convention in Missouri elected delegates to attend the August convention in this city. We observe that the Southern Democrats generally are doing so.

LATER ACCOUNTS from Europe confirm the previous rumors that DERBY will be the new Premier of England, and that to DISRAELI will be awarded the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

TURNIPS FOR DYEING AND PAPER MAKING.—M. Leucks, of Nuremberg, has invented a process by which turnips may be used for dyeing purposes. He avails himself of the property possessed by pectine of changing insoluble blue into soluble white indigo. Pectine is found in large quantities in pumpkins, melons, etc., but most abundantly of all in turnips. Nor is it required, for dyeing, to separate it from the turnips; it is only necessary to cut them up in small pieces, after which they are ready for use. Their efficiency in this state may be shown by a simple experiment. A small quantity of indigo and a few drops of a solution of a caustic alkali, and then a little bit of turnip, are placed in a tube closed at one end, after which the heat is applied. The indigo becomes in a very short time colorless and soluble. On the large scale one hundred parts, by weight, caustic ley, at a temperature of seventy-five degrees centigrade, one part indigo, and five parts turnips, chopped very small, are used, the turnips being put within a wire cage, which is suspended in the liquor. When all the ingredients have been added the temperature is raised to the boiling point; and as soon as the indigo has become colorless the solution is decanted off, and requires no further preparation for use in dyeing. About five per cent. of the turnips are left as a residue, which answers well in paper making.

THE THEATRE IN ROME.—We read in a Florence letter, published by the *Avenir National*:—"A drama was being acted at the Capranica Theatre on the eve of a fast day, which is supposed to begin at midnight. But the piece was long, and only three acts had been played when the manager came forward and announced, in the name of the cardinal supervisor of theatres, that the public must withdraw, as the hour of mortification had arrived. The whole house was immediately in a tumult, and cries of 'The fourth act,' 'We do not want to fast,' 'We are in a theatre and not in a monastery,' etc., were heard on all sides. The police officers at last yielded to the clamor, and the piece was played to the end without interruption."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which continue in good demand at full prices. 10-40s sold at 98¼; and 7·30s at 103¾; 106 was bid for 5-20s; and 110 for 6s of 1881. City loans are unchanged. The new issue sold at 96½@97.

Railroad shares are less active. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55½; Catawissa preferred at 35½@35¾, a slight decline; and Northern Central at 44, an advance of ½. 57 was bid for Norristown; 53½ for Reading; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do; 56½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 89 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for Chestnut and Walnut; 19½ for Hestonville; and 39½ for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. Mechanics' sold at 32; and Central National at 120; 140 was bid for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 52½ for Penn Township; 31¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 63¼ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 5½; and Curtin at ⅜.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149¾; 11 A. M., 149⅝; 12 M., 149⅝; 1 P. M., 149⅜.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The demand for money by stock operators was active, and 6 per cent. was freely paid. Bank officers prefer call loans upon fancy railway shares, as able at short notice, to any long engagements, no matter how substantial. This fact explains the present quotations for Erie common, Michigan Southern common, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Northwestern shares. Neither of them pay income, but they are all regarded as safe collaterals by enthusiastic cashiers desirous of making every dollar of deposits earn something over night. In commercial paper rates are unchanged. Best names pass at 5½ per cent., and good at 6 per cent.

"It is understood that the Treasury Department is delivering quite large amounts of new 5-20s, which have been paid for by the surrender of compound notes and 7·30s. Instead of making these exchanges secretly, the Treasury should open the exchange of short currency debt for long gold-bearing bonds at a price to all holders. The payment of One-Year Certificates will in a few days set free from the Treasury a large amount of currency, which, judging from the present popularity of gold-bearing bonds, will find its way into them. After Congress adjourns it is probable that the Treasury Department will take steps to get its temporary loans out of the way, and manage its affairs so as to kill off speculation in gold, stocks, or commodities, and return the gamblers to some industrial pursuit. In a few weeks there will be a large demand for currency to move the crops, which will be supplied from the Atlantic cities, at the expense of those who are now speculating upon cheap money. The movements of the Treasury, the retirement of currency by State banks, and the demand for money to move the crops will at an early day create an active demand for capital at full rates in New York—a fact which parties making engagements for the future will do well to remember."

—The Insurance Company of North America announces a dividend of 6 per cent., free of taxes, payable on demand.

—A counterfeit of the denomination of $10, on the Highland National Bank of Newburg, N. Y., has made its appearance. The notes are well executed. This is, probably, the first batch of the new issue.

—The public are cautioned not to take any bills of the Passaic County Bank, Paterson, New Jersey, in which the President's name is mutilated. Such bills have been redeemed, cancelled, and stolen, and will not be paid by the bank.

—The Cork *Herald* of June 28 has the following London despatch:—

"Commercial affairs in London wear a brighter aspect, and a sensible decline in the rate of discount is expected to be declared by the Bank of England to-day. It is well understood, in London, that the representations of the Bank as to the great inconvenience of a dissolution of Parliament, in the present critical state of the financial world, had a powerful effect with the Russell Cabinet in not resorting to that measure."

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Boston, at the close of business July 7, was $10,426,951, showing a decrease of $1,431,433 as compared with the close of the previous week.

—The exports from Boston for the week ending July 6, including specie, were $141,366, against $113,100 for the corresponding week in 1865.

—The Boston money market is firmer, call loans ruling at six per cent. New York funds are reported plenty, although recently in very active demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 Phil 6s.new...	96½	$1000 Reading m 6s.	90
$500 do......	96¼	200 sh Curtin.........	⅜
$2500 do.....KSO	96½	100 sh Ocean........	5½
$1000 do.....mun	97	22 sh Pa R........lots	55½
$12500 do.....mun	96¾	75 sh do.........	55½
$3000 Leh Nav 6s 84s	86½	126 sh Lehigh Nav.ls	58¾
$2000 US 6s '81 cou..	110	400 sh St Nich Coal..	2·94
$6000 U S 10-40s coup	98¼	100 sh Cata pf......c	35½
$6000 do.....c.	98½	100 sh do.........	35¼
$5000 do.........	98¼	57 sh N Centr..lots	44
$1500 U S 7·30s July.	103½	50 sh Mech Bk.....	32
$200 C & A 6s 70..	83	59 sh Cen Nat B...	120
$1000 Bel vi&Del bds	80	100 sh Fulton......b5	6½
$6000 Sch Nav 6s 82.	80		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	Selling.
American Gold				149½	150
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864	12¼	13¼
"	"	July,	1864	12¼	12¾
"	"	August,	1864	11¼	12¼
"	"	October,	1864	10¼	11¼
"	"	Dec.,	1864	9¼	10¼
"	"	May,	1865	7½	8
"	"	August,	1865	6¼	6¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865	5½	6
"	"	October,	1865	5¼	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 11.—There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the consumers at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9·25@10 for extras; $10·75@12 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $11·50@$13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. A small lot of Rye Flour was disposed of at $6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of an extremely limited character. The stock of old is almost exhausted. A small lot of new red was taken at $2·75@2·80. White is not inquired after. Rye is dull; we quote at $1·20. Corn is scarce and wanted; sales of mixed Western at 97c., and yellow at $1·03. In Oats no improvement to notice; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 70c., and Western at 52@56c.

In Provisions but little doing; small sales of new Mess Pork at $32·50@33; Mess Beef at $19@25; and Beef Hams at $49. Bacon is quiet. Smoked Hams are selling at 21@25c.; and pickled do. at 19@20c.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·23@2·24; and Ohio at $2·28@2·29.

BRANDENBURG AND HAPSBURG.—The Paris *Siecle* of June 19, in an article under this heading, protests against the usual name given to the ruling houses in Prussia and Austria, the House of Brandenburg for the one and the House of Hapsburg for the other, as contrary to history. It refers to the fact that it was a Hohenzollern who, in 1415, acquired the margraviate of Brandenburg, which possession was, in 1417, confirmed to them by the Emperor. The present King is a direct descendant of the Hohenzollern, and that, therefore, is his family name, and not Brandenburg. In regard to Austria, the *Siecle* remarks that they took their origin from a son of the Count of Alsace, Radebote, who, in 1020, built the Castle of Hapsburg, in the Swiss Canton of Argau, and Werner, one of his sons, first took the title of Count of Hapsburg. One of their descendants, Rudolph, increased his dominions in Switzerland, acquired the Duchy of Austria, and in 1273 was elected German Emperor. This House of Hapsburg, Austria, the *Siecle* maintains, became extinguished upon the death of Charles VI in 1740, leaving no male heir, and his daughter, Maria Theresa, marrying Duke Francis of Lorraine, of whom the present ruling family in Austria are descendants. It is therefore claimed by our Paris contemporary that Austria is not ruled by a Hapsburg, but by a Lorraine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On Wednesday, July 18th.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The number of tickets issued will be limited and can be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets; Presbyterian House, Chesnut street, opposite the United States Mint; Bardsly & Hall, No. 2110 Lombard street; Thomas Smiley, No. 1612 South street; Samuel Lindsay, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets; Tropson's, corner of Eleventh and South streets, and at the wharf upon the morning of excursion.

Adult Tickets, $1·25. Children, 65 cents.

The Fifteenth, Race, and Lombard street cars have arranged to carry passengers from different points in time to meet the first boat. Last boat leaves at 6 o'clock. 7 11 wsm3tip

☞ GEORGE BYRON MORSE, CONFECTIONER, at No. 904 ARCH Street, having taken Mr. J. G. THAYER into company in his business, hereby informs his friends and the public that they have leased the tenement No. 902 ARCH Street, altered repaired, fitted up, and connected the same with No. 904—thus making a roomy, convenient, and pleasant establishment—under the head of a first-class French Confectionery and Ladies and Gentlemen's Refectory.

Here will be kept for sale, and served to order, all varieties of Cakes, Ice Creams, Ices, Jellies, Confections—Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, and all the various refreshments according to season.

Clergymen calling upon any of the Publication Rooms in Arch street—families on a visit to the city—ladies visiting Arch or Eighth streets for trade—in short, all ladies and gentlemen coming to the city, or belonging to it—whether at home or abroad—are respectfully invited to call. For here they may find a quiet and pleasant retreat, a kind reception, ready attention, together with earnest efforts on the part of the proprietors to give satisfaction to all. GEORGE BYRON MORSE.
J. G. THAYER.
Philadelphia, July, 1866. 7 11 2t

☞ WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.
7 11 7t THOMAS R. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF OVER Thirty Coupons of United States Seven-thirty Loan due on the 15th inst., are requested to hand in their coupons, for examination and count previous to that date. N. B. BROWNE,
7 11 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ CLAIMS TO MERIT
OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. [7 2 10t4p]
Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

"GIVE WORK"
TO THE
Discharged Soldiers and Sailors,
WHO FOUGHT TO SUSTAIN THE UNION AGAINST REBELLION.

Call at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,

Where hundreds of able-bodied men can be found who are anxious to obtain work as Laborers, Mechanics, Drivers, and other occupations.

ALL INFORMATION GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.
JOHN W. WILSON,
5 11 4t Secretary Bureau of Employment.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF
FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 20th instant.

The Books for the transfer of stock will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 11 12 14 16 18 20 21 TREASURER.

REMOVAL.
THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
IS REMOVED TO
No. 112 South FOURTH Street.
7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices at SMITH & DREER'S, S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets. 1t*

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS,
6 16swt8 1j
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.
CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
STORE TO BE ALTERED.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 pieces white-ground Iron Bareges, reduced to 31c.
15 pieces mixed Grenadine Dupogue, 31c.; reduced from 50.
50 pieces Melange and Mohairs, for Travelling Suits, 31c.
5 pieces Silver Mohair Poplins for suits, 37½c., worth 75.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

French Organdies and Jaconets, 25, 31, and 37½c.; reduced.
Yard wide English Prints (Hoyle's), 22c.
Best American Prints, 19c.

HEM S. HKFS. HEM S. HKFS.

100 dozen Ladies' Hem S. Hkfs., 23c., worth 45.
Hem S. Hkfs., 25 to 75c.; reduced.
Gents' Fine Colored Border Hk s. (Linen), 37½c.
50 dozen Napkins, large size, $2·25. A Job Lot.
Linen Table Damasks (Loom), 69c. per yard.
Linen Damasks and Towels, greatly reduced.
250 dozen Honey Comb and Patent Friction Bath Towels.
30 pieces Irish Linens, 45 and 50c.; old price.
Lead-colored Linens, very cheap.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

1 case 2¼ yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c.
1 case heavy 4-4 White Muslin 25c.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Great Falls, Forestdale, and all leading makes, below case price.
1 bale fine all-wool Ballardvale Flannel, 38c.
Flannels, all grades, purchased before the recent advance, to be sold cheap.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Heavy Blue edge Silk, $1·62.
Yard wide heavy Gros Graine for Coats $2·95.
250 large size Shetland Shawls, best goods.
Handsome Seaside Shawls, camel's hair fringe $4·50.
Linen Fans, Linen Fans, from auction.
Portemonnaies a large assortment cheap.
Fine French Pomades, Bandoline, Combs, and Brushes, of our own importation.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The Gabrielle Hoop Skirts closing out.
Best Whalebone Corsets.
A general reduction throughout the whole stock.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

During alteration of front building (commencing July 5) the entrance to the Store will be on FILBERT Street, below Eighth.

E. R. LEE,
7 9 mws3t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

GROCERIES.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED,
VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,
IN FINE ORDER.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 534 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mtp

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CHOLERA AT PHILADELPHIA.

Several Cases Reported.

A MAN DIED THIS MORNING

The Coffin Hurried on Board the Vessel.

It was currently reported on Third street this morning that the cholera had made its appearance on board the United States steamship *Chattanooga*, now lying off the Navy Yard at Reed street wharf. On repairing to the spot it was reported that the disease was prevailing on board that vessel to an alarming extent, several deaths having taken place within the last two days.

It was also stated that this morning another death had occurred, and that the coffin for the deceased was hurried on board of the vessel, in order to afford a hasty burial for the victim.

The victims of the disease, it is stated, soon after death turn black, and their hasty burial is deemed necessary, owing to the fear entertained that the disease may spread more rapidly through the vessel.

In conversation with a gentleman who appeared to be fully acquainted with the facts in the case, we were informed that there had been much alarm on board of the vessel, owing to the number of deaths which had occurred, and that at night the greatest precaution was taken to prevent the crew from escaping.

There appeared to be a disposition on the part of the employes in the yard to keep the thing quiet, but it was stated by several, that there had been much stir on board of the vessel, and that they were of the belief that the disease was gaining headway. The matter no doubt will be fully investigated.

A SAD CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE—HOW A CLERGYMAN FELL FROM GRACE—"STRIKING OIL" THE FIRST DOWNWARD STEP.—The Rev. William D. Siegfried is a gentleman who is not altogether unknown to the public. Those especially who are in the habit of perusing the advertisements of patent medicines and nostrums of all sorts, have often run across his name at the foot of an eloquent tribute to the marvellous efficacy of sundry universal cure-alls. He has also contrived to keep his name semi-occasionally before the public as the manager of a Home for Wanderers, which was located until of late in the lower portion of the city, but is now removed to some point up the Delaware.

A few months ago Mr. Siegfried was officiating as the pastor of a small but entirely respectable congregation in the northern section of the city. While thus engaged his mind became excited over the wonderful turns in the wheel of fortune which occurred to the benefit of sundry speculators in oil with whom he had some acquaintance. Under the inspiring influence of petroleum the gospel became exceedingly dry in comparison, and his labors in the cause thereof exceedingly lukewarm.

The temptation to add a mite to the worthy laborer's proverbial hire was too strong to be resisted. Following the example of thousands of others, whose minds were as well-balanced and whose integrity was as unquestioned as his own, he took an interest in a well. This he divided up into an indefinite number of shares, and by means of his standing in the church and the community he succeeded in disposing of them in a manner that was entirely satisfactory to himself. Satisfactory to himself alone it proved, however; and as time passed the Rev. William D. Siegfried acquired a rather unsavory reputation in his neighborhood, being openly accused of financial operations which by no means became a saint. Legal proceedings were held in the case, we believe, but with no very gratifying result to the dupes of the reverend speculator. Finally he resigned his ministerial charge, under the professed plea that he had acquired such a snug little fortune that he no longer enjoyed an easy conscience while serving as a hireling priest; and with the avowed determination of offering his services to some congregation who, by reason of their poverty, were unable to sustain becomingly a minister to their spiritual wants.

As to the manner in which the Rev. Mr. Siegfried has carried out this laudable and truly apostolic determination, an incident transpired yesterday afternoon in the office of Alderman Dougherty, throwing considerable light upon it. Mr. Siegfried was brought before the Alderman on a warrant charging him with adultery and the larceny of $2000, under circumstances of a very peculiar but not less shocking character.

The prosecutrix in the case was a young woman with a pleasing face, but possessed of few of the accomplishments of fashionable life. She was represented by William B. Hood, Esq., and when put upon her oath deposed to the following state of facts:—

She gave her name as Mrs. Byard, and her age as twenty-eight years. Her original residence, and that of her family, was the little town of Pomeroy, in the State of Ohio. She had been married once, but death had deprived her of her husband and all others who were near akin. Leaving Pomeroy, she had proceeded to Pittsburg, where she resided for a time with a brother-in-law, who was steward of a vessel, and therefore absent from his home for a considerable portion of the time.

As she was passing along the street one evening she was accosted by a gentleman, who tapped her familiarly upon the shoulder, and proceeded to enter upon a conversation. The lady assured him that she was not accustomed to pick up acquaintances, but the gentleman persisted in his attentions, and finally succeeded in overcoming her scruples so far as to induce her to accompany him to Concert Hall where the marvelous "Blind Tom" was discoursing his musical strains. After the concert had closed, the gentleman, whose name was "Mr. Jones," desired the pleasure of the lady's company to Wheeling and return. A gentleman resident in that city with whom he had had sundry dealings in the matter of oil, yet owing him the little sum of $1000. Mr. Jones desired to collect this item. It is to be presumed that he succeeded in his mission, for on their return from Wheeling the next day he appeared to be in funds, presenting the lady with the magnificent total of $5.

The generosity of Mr. Jones did not stop at this point, however. He offered to conduct the lady to Philadelphia, and there provide for her in a permanent and generous manner. She accepted his kind proposition, and they at once started on their journey. Being a long one, and continuing over night, they took a state room together in a sleeping car.

When the lady had disrobed, the gentleman made a discovery which interested him not a little. This proved to be a muslin belt which she had herself constructed, and wore next her person. On inquiring into the contents of the belt, the lady at first thought it best not to make any disclosures, but she was finally over-persuaded, and confessed that there was secreted in it no less a sum than $2000.

She had inherited from her mother, three years before, the sum of $3000, and these $2000 were the remnants. Mr. Jones inferred from this rapid expenditure that his travelling companion was not a safe person to have the custody of such a large sum of ready cash, and so he benevolently offered to take care of it for her.

So the matter was arranged, and in due course of time they reached this city. Becoming anxious then about her little fortune, she begged Mr. Jones to return it into her possession.

This Mr. Jones declined to do, arguing speciously that he could and would take much better care of it than she herself could, and she finally consented to the arrangement.

The gentleman then procured lodging for her in Race street, visiting her frequently by day, but spending the nights in the bosom of his family elsewhere. He was still known as Mr. Jones and the lady as his cousin. But the latter, on discovering the true character of the house in which she had taken lodgings, insisted upon leaving it.

A removal to the Continental was the result, but there quarters were too expensive for a lengthy sojourn, and the couple thereafter moved about the city, from one hotel and boarding-house to another, until several weeks had elapsed.

While at the Continental, however, Mr. Jones was struck by a momentary pang of remorse, declaring to his companion that he was nothing less than a minister of the gospel, and requesting her to pray with him; and pray together, on bended knees, they did.

Subsequently, Mr. Jones conducted his lady friend to his own residence in the northern section of the city, introducing as his wife a Mrs. Siegfried.

The arrangement had been that Mrs. Byard was to act in the capacity of a servant in the family of Mr. Jones, alias the Rev. William D. Siegfried, but she soon found the labors too onerous, and was forced thereby to throw up her situation.

By this act she came to be thrown entirely upon the world, without money for her support, and without the character that was necessary to enable her to earn an honest livelihood.

Previous to her acquaintance with Mr. Jones, she stated upon her solemn oath that she had never deviated a hair's breadth from the straight and narrow path.

During her residence in the city, Mr. Jones has at various times furnished her with money in small amounts, sometimes with the paltry sum of a single dollar.

When pressed to repay the $2000 which he had taken into his custody, he had declined for the alleged reason that he had suffered severe losses in the course of his oil speculations, and had, moreover, to suffer from the losses he sustained by many of his co-speculators.

Thus the case stood on the lady's own showing. Several witnesses, who are supposed to be cognizant of the most material facts in the case, were subpœnaed, but none of them appeared.

The counsel for the defense, Messrs. John O'Brien and I. Newton Brown, stated that they were ready to make up the issue, having, by means of detectives placed upon the track of Mrs Byard, discovered her antecedents, etc.

The counsel for the prosecution demanded a postponement until Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, which was granted. Mr. Siegfried giving bonds in the sum of $3000 to appear and answer further at that time. Mr. Frederick Sloan became his bondsman for that amount.

THE FIREWORKS THIS EVENING.—The grand display of fireworks which was to have taken place on the evening of the "Fourth," but which suffered such an unceremonious postponement on account of the fickleness of the weather, will certainly take place this evening at the corner of Broad and Market streets, commencing about half-past eight o'clock. The exhibition will be preceded by a brilliant illumination with variously colored fires, interspersed with rockets, stars, serpents, and other pyrotechnic devices. The following programme will then be carried out:—

1. A beautiful and appropriate figure "The Reveille," showing one of the most beautiful combinations of colored or concentric fires of the pyric art.
2. America's Star of Triumph, commencing with a beautiful centre of gold and purple revolving fires, mutating into a magnificent star, decorated with the national colors of red, white, and blue.
3. The Soldier's Glory, or Badge of Honor, commencing with a brilliant centre of ruby and violet, suddenly transforming into a splendid figure, rich in coruscations, and ending with maroons.
4. The Engagement; a beautiful figure of revolving fires, green, violet, ruby, and purple, which continually meet and interlock with each other.
5. Liberty Tree. A beautiful figure, commencing with a centre fire of jessamine, illuminated with violet and gold. After many pleasing changes it will expand into a magnificent tree of gold and silver foliage.
6. Rose and Diamonds. Commencing with revolving fires of carmine, purple, and green, unfolding into one of the most chaste and brilliant figures of pyrotechny.
7. Bouquet. This beautiful figure opens with a moss rose, changing into a pyric bouquet of the most dazzling brilliancy.
8. Revolving Star of Washington. A rich and superb figure, opening with a centre of ruby, violet, and gold, mutating suddenly into an immense revolving star.
9. Sun of Freedom. A magnificent figure, commencing with a hexagon wheel of rayonant fires, green, gold, and purple centre, when suddenly it will expand into a most gorgeous sun interspersed with rubies, emeralds, and fixed stars; the whole surrounded with coruscations of the most intense brilliancy.
10. The Persian Rose. A figure of the most superb richness and lustre.

The whole ending with a grand national figure, respectfully dedicated to our brave officers and soldiers of the Union armies of the war. To the right and left will appear monumental columns, supporting the busts of Washington and Lincoln, draped with the American flag. The columns representing the States bound together by laurel wreaths, and bearing the words "Peace and Union." Between the columns will be seen the different corps badges of all troops who served in Pennsylvania regiments, surmounted by the motto in letters of silver fire, "Honor to whom honor is due—our brave boys in blue." This grand picture ending with flights of stars, serpents, bombs, rockets, altogether forming one of those grand spectacles which can only be produced by the pyrotechnic art.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF POLITICS.—"Never consider your gains till they are honestly possessed," said my Uncle Toby. It is really painful to contemplate the disappointments which fall to the lot of humanity. We are often advised to persevere, to "try, try again," etc., but the history of some men's lives would seem to indicate absolute necessity by overthrowing Richelieu's maxim about the word *fail*, and the lexicon of youth, etc.

Only to-day we learn that our young and rotund friend, ex-candidate for Congress, A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., had, after all his exertions, been rejected by the United States Senate as a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District—a position whose misfortunes would terrify young men less brave than Sloanaker. But Mr. Sloanaker was so sure of his confirmation that he had already rented and furnished an elegant office, and entered his sureties before Mr. United States District-Attorney Charles D. Gilpin, who considered them ample.

The gentlemen who were willing to risk their fortunes upon the character of Mr. Sloanaker have been handed to us, and as they are all public men, we deem it of interest to insert their names here. The sureties were Theophilus T. Derringer (son of the pistol man, and brother of the friend of Senator Ramsey of "No Dignity—Minnesota"); James S. Chambers, formerly proprietor of the *Evening Bulletin*; William O. Kline, Albert L. Magilton, late Colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, who came very near being a West Point graduate.

We pity Sloanaker, because he has worked hard for the position. But he must now return to private life, and ponder on the uncertainty of human hopes from politicians.

ODD EXPRESSIONS.—In view of the all-prevalent use of slang phrases, we would suggest that some of our enterprising publishers would do well to print a comprehensive dictionary of out-of-the-way expressions. Our young men and maidens indulge in language to-day which would have astonished and disgusted their grandparents. The fast young man, when he would drink (and that's always), asks for a "wash." When he would smoke he demands "a torch." When he eats he "wrestles his hash." When he is drunk he is "swipsey." When he gambles he "slings the pasteboards." When he sleeps he is "under the blinks," and when he steals he "goes through somebody." His friends are "gay ducks," no slouches," "bully boys," and "bricks." His enemies are "hits" and "suckers." A good writer "slings a nasty quill." A dancer "throws herself into a dangling attitude." A man is "nips," a woman a "hen."

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS ON SUNDAY.—John Austin, residing at No. 1231 Callowhill street, had a hearing this morning before Alderman Boswell, on the charge of selling liquor to minors. He was also charged with violating the Sunday law regulating the sale of liquor on that day. After receiving some wholesome admonitions from the Alderman, he was required to enter bail in the sum of $400 for his appearance at court to answer.

EXCURSION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The excursion of the Young Men's Association of the South Street Presbyterian Church, which takes place on Wednesday, the 18th inst., promises to be the finest affair of the kind during the season. The Mansion House saloon has been secured for the enjoyment of the excursionists, and as only a limited number of tickets will be sold, a pleasant time must be experienced by all who are so fortunate as to be present.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The following additional subscriptions in aid of the Portland sufferers have been received by Mayor McMichael:—

McKean, Borie & Co.	$250
H. H. Houston	250
W. K.	20
V. H. S.	10
J. R. White & Son	20

STABLE ON FIRE.—The alarm of fire, last night, about 12 o'clock, was caused by the burning of Jenkins' livery stable, at Broad and Pine streets. As soon as the fire was discovered Officer J. Arvis burst in the door, and at the risk of his life rushed to the stalls where were fastened a number of valuable horses, and extricated them from their perilous condition. There were about sixty of these valuable animals thus saved from death by the activity of this official.

ROGUES ARRESTED.—Henry Valentine was arrested yesterday on the charge of collecting funds in the name of the Western Hose Company. A man, named McGraw, living in the neighborhood, was also taken into custody on the charge of being an accomplice, having, it is alleged, received $80 of the funds collected. The accused were taken before Alderman Tunison, and held to answer in $1000 bail each to appear at court to answer for the alleged offense.

ROW AMONG FEMALES.—Tabitha Candle and Margaret Geddis were arrested last evening at the Market street depot on the charge of creating a riot, thereby disturbing the neighborhood. They were taken before Alderman Allen and held in $400 bail to answer for the offense.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.—The semi-annual meeting of the Alumni of the Central High School will be held this evening at the High School building, corner of Broad and Green streets. A report from the Committee on Protecting the Institution is expected, and important business will be transacted.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT TO-MORROW—LIST OF GRADUATES AND DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS STUDENTS.—The Semi-annual Commencement of the Central High School will take place to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, the exercises being held this year at the Musical Fund Hall, instead of the Academy of Music, as heretofore.

This will be a subject of regret to many of the friends and patrons of the institution, but they will have to accommodate themselves as best they can with the restricted limits of the hall.

The following comprises a list of the graduating class, all of whom are marked distinguished:—

John B. Colahan, Jr., Charles G. Darrach, Curtis N. Harris, Walter H. Hays, Alfred M. H. Herkness, Samuel N. Levi, Charles A. McDonnell, Sylvester E. Megargee, John W. Millick, Charles P. Rine, Charles C. Taylor, Worthington B. Thomas, James M. West.

The scholars marked "distinguished" and "meritorious," in the several divisions are as follows:—

DIVISION B—DISTINGUISHED.

William J. Campbell, Edward Channel, Ignatius J. Dohan, James Albert Haddock, Theodore F. Jenkins, Isidor Levin, John K. McCarthy, Howard Willis.

MERITORIOUS.

John N. Burgess, George W. Loudenslager, John B. McClung, Alfred B. Mustin, William Budd Trites, Alfred D. Way, James B. Worrell.

DIVISION C—DISTINGUISHED.

John J. Foulkrod, Alfred C. Rex, Reid T. Stewart.

MERITORIOUS.

Albert A. Bennett, John H. Chestnut, Alfred C. Gibson, Edwin M. Hunt, George W. Hunt, John D. S. Levis, William Newton Meeks, Charles Mortimoore, Edward T. Noe, George R. Ostheimer, Henry Clay Pastorius.

DIVISION D—DISTINGUISHED.

Charles D'Invilliers, Herman H. Mund, Edgar Z. Steever, Arthur Williams.

MERITORIOUS.

Theodore Canfield, Albert N. Heritage, Harry T. Kingston, James W. White.

DIVISION E, FIRST SECTION—DISTINGUISHED.

Andrew W. Manship, W. Frederick Monroe, Albert C. Peale, J. Howard Roop, Henry Rosenbaum, Edward S. Warren.

MERITORIOUS.

John F. Ash, Miller Burkhardt, John B. Devine, John H. Frailey, William H. Francis, William S. Hansell, Walter H. Henszey, Charles Jackson.

SECOND SECTION—MERITORIOUS.

Joseph Gwynn.

DIVISION F, FIRST SECTION—DISTINGUISHED.

Lewis S. Lee, Richard S. Lippincott, Henry D. W. Moore, William S. Pierson.

MERITORIOUS.

Franklin J. Ash, John Bartlett, John Briggs, Magnus H. Brown, John K. Campbell, Alfred Einhorn, Charles K. Elliot, Victor A. Ellis, George C. Foley, Charles F. Gillor, William S. Haines, Eugene T. Linnard, Alfred Marshall, Benjamin F. Moore, James M. Moser, John C. Newland, Richard Salinger, Andrew C. Snodgrass, Nathan H. Supplee, William H. Tenbrook, Harry W. Town, Harry L. Warren, Edwin Wolffe.

SECOND SECTION—MERITORIOUS.

William F. Jones.

DIVISION G, FIRST SECTION—DISTINGUISHED.

Edgar S. Cook, William Henry Tussell, Joseph Janney, William W. Stout.

MERITORIOUS.

Robert W. Bell, Thomas Bell, Thomas M. Bell, Benjamin E. Bohn, David J. Bohn, David Brooks, John H. Carroll, W. Harvie Clymer, Thomas H. Eckfeldt, Joseph Esherick, Christian Froelich, James M. Girton, John Harper, William Harrop, Oliver H. Hill, William Himmelsbach, William F. Lacy, Frederick K. Moore, Frank A. Thompson, Harry C. Witt.

SECOND SECTION—MERITORIOUS.

Frederick P. Addicks.

DIVISION H—FIRST SECTION—MERITORIOUS.

Robert H. Baker, Jesse J. Barker, George H. Buchanan, Rowland S. Caldwell, Samuel J. Cawley, Edward L. Christy, Nathan B. Danforth, Wm Dorey, Ernest A. Hempstead, Francis More, Edward W. Morris, Samuel B. Moyer, Frank P. Prichard, Weston R. Smith, William J. Suplee, Elihu Thompson, Charles L. Woodward, Miers F. Wright.

SECOND SECTION—MERITORIOUS.

Dewey Bates, Edward H. Clift, N. Craig Ligget, William A. Staunton, Aaron J. Uffenheimer.

THIRD SECTION—MERITORIOUS.

James S. McCartney.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The enterprising managers of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad have furnished every accommodation for the transportation of citizens for a dip in the kingdom of Neptune. They run trains as often as speed will permit; and that their efforts are well appreciated, is indorsed by the continual stream which pours over the road from our city to the city by the sea.

FEMALE THIEF.—Eliza Dillon was arrested last evening, at the Western Market, on the charge of stealing from the inclosure a lot of eggs, vegetables, and meat. When taken into custody the accused had a large basket filled with produce in her possession. She was held by Alderman Hurley in the sum of $500 to answer.

INHUMAN HUSBAND.—Edward McGinley was arrested last evening in the western part of the city, on the charge of beating his wife in an unmerciful manner. The accused resided at No. 1709 Sansom street. He was taken in charge by the police, and escorted to the office of Alderman Patchell, who held him to answer in the sum of $400.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN ABROAD.—

Though our fire boys may choose
Their brave hearts to amuse
By indulging in views
Of cities afar;
Gay New York, Boston sly,
Can't their own home outvie,
If judges they are.
They own that, in this round
No Clothing they have found
So cheap, so neat, so sound,
As at Bennett's Bazaar!

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

COOL.—

When Sidney Smith in sultry weather groans,
He sighs, "Take off my flesh. I'll sit in bones;"
But modern ladies such ideas deride;
They keep their flesh, and wear steel ribs outside!

But modern gentlemen don't go so far:
When overcome with heat they seek the "STAR,"
Where fitted forthwith with the right attire,
They smile at Sidney Smith's insane desire.

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.

PERRY & CO
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

AN INFALLIBLE AND MOST CONVENIENT HAIR-COLORING—Helmstreet's inimitable Hair coloring is a most important article for persons going out of town. It is not a *dye*, but a simple, effective, most beautiful, easily applied, and perfect *natural coloring*, at once an exquisite dressing and an invigorating application for the hair. It is sold in two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar—by all dealers.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of colic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma, and rheumatism, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

O! SWEET OPOPONAX, new perfume from Mexico; Sweet Opoponax, ladies' delight; Sweet Opoponax, the fashionable perfume. Try it once—will use no other. L. T. Smith & Co., New York.

WITH A FAMILY CASE IN YOUR HOUSE, you may prevent expense, and loss of time, or the children having the measles, or scarlet fever, or whooping cough, or even fever, by using preventives in the case. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

REDUCED PRICES—Now is the time. Don't fail to call on Reimer, practical Photographer, No. 624 Arch street. Every variety of style, evincing superior skill in execution and finish.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

KEEP COOL!—Ah, there's the rub. How can we do it? By wearing nothing—but those linen suits from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

COLFER—ROGERS.—August 19, 1865, by the Rev Father J. Daly, of St. Mary's Church, Gloucester City, N. J., Mr. JOSEPH COLFER to Miss ANNIE ROGERS.

DIED.

BRAKER.—On the 8th instant, JOSHUA H. BRAKER, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends, the members of Meridian Sun Lodge No. 477, Olive Branch Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F.; Cherokee Tribe, No. 19, I. O. of R. M.; the Supreme Circle and Washington Circle, No. 18, B. U. (H. F.) C. A., and those orders generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2004 Coates street, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

BUMM.—On the 9th instant, of typhoid fever, PAULINE OLIVER, daughter of Henry and Caroline Bumm, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1314 Beach street, Kensington, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. §

FRANKENFIELD.—On the 10th instant, DELAPLAINES, son of Samuel P. and Rachel A. Frankenfield, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Fifty-third and Vine streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Blockley Baptist Church.

REMENTER.—On the 9th instant, after a short but severe illness, JACOB W. REMENTER, son of Lewis and Catharine Rementer, aged 16 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Ridge avenue, above Islington lane, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOR CLOSING DOORS WITH MOSQUITO netting on them, or for keeping your doors open in summer and closing them in winter, the adjustible Door Spring will be found most useful. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHAIN BOLTS PERMIT CHAMBER OR other doors to be slightly opened, and thus promote ventilation, while they are as secure as other bolts. Various patterns for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A POKING, TEDIOUS LABOR IS THE shelling of peas or beans by hand. With a patent shelling machine one person does the work of seven. For sale, wholesale or retail, by the manufacturer's agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
I. M. Whilldin,
William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Henry K. Bennett,
Hon. Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN streets.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	"	**Worms,** Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	"	**Crying**-Colic, or Teething of infants	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	"	**Dysentery,** Griping, Billous Colic	25
6,	"	**Cholera-Morbus,** Vomiting	25
7,	"	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	"	**Headaches,** Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia,** Billous Stomach	25
11,	"	**Suppressed,** or painful Periods	25
12,	"	**Whites,** too profuse Periods	25
13,	"	**Croup,** Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague,** Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles,** blind or bleeding	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy,** and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough,** violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma,** oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges,** impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula,** enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy,** and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness,** sickness from riding	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease,** Gravel	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness,** wetting bed	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods,** with Spasms	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria,** ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—
For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.
RETURNING
Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 5 P. M., Express.
Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

SAFE FOR SALE
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

ART ASSOCIATION.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The Opera House, and Three Hundred Paintings, are the Premiums.

THE PAINTINGS ARE BY THE
Leading Artists in the United States,
AND WILL BE ON EXHIBITION AT THE
CROSBY ART GALLERY OPERA HOUSE,
CHICAGO,
AND THE ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Owing to the great excess of Mr Crosby's expenditure in building the Chicago Opera House over the original estimates, resulting from the increased cost of everything during the war, he became financially embarrassed, and the sale of the magnificent edifice he has reared becoming necessary, the friends of art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of making it the groundwork of a distribution of first-rate National Paintings and Engravings. The idea was at once accepted by the leading citizens of Chicago, who subscribed to a large fund for the Opera House Art Association, with the view of realizing the original cost of the Opera House and at the same time promoting the taste for art in the great metropolis of the West. The plan has received the most generous support of the leading artists in the United States, while the engravers and publishers have also concurred in a way which renders this scheme the means not only of paying Mr. Crosby for his immense outlay, but of permanently benefiting the art of America by the distribution of a

SERIES OF THE NOBLEST PAINTINGS AND MOST SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS EVER OFFERED AS PREMIUMS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Crosby Opera House Association has, therefore, been formed and will issue to its members 210 000 shares at $5 each, numbering from 1 to 210,000, inclusive, entitling the holder to receive one or more of the first-class Steel Engravings, afterwards described, a free admission to the Galleries, and a

SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The first premium will be
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE OF CHICAGO,

Situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 180 feet. It is built of marble and is generally conceded to be one of the finest buildings in America. Four spacious stores, 80 feet by 100 feet, on each side of the grand entrance, and the offices and studios on the remaining floors, produce an aggregate rental of $30,000. The studios are connected with one of the finest art galleries in the country. Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can be attempted here; but the actual cost and positive value of this splendid building pronounced by all who have seen it

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
Amounts to
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than

THREE HUNDRED
SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,
BY THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

BIERSTADT'S great Painting, "THE YOSEMITE VALLEY." Value, $20 000.
CROPSEY'S splendid Work, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN." Value $5000.
SCHUSSELE'S National Painting, "IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS." Value $5000.
HART'S Charming Painting, "WOODS IN AUTUMN." Value, $5000.
MEYER'S Celebrated Painting, "RECOGNITION." Value $5000.
BEARD'S Great Western Landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE." Value $4000.
GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY." Value, $3000.

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country.

Constituting the grandest collection of
LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART
Ever for exhibition or sale, at any one period
BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC,
And comprising
THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY,
Including the well-known favorite paintings of the "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," the "DOUBLE TREAT," and "SELECTING THE BRIDAL DRESS," with the original life-size
BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Executed from life by L. W. Volk. Value, $2500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and
MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY ART UNION,
Will be on exhibition, a part alternately in the
OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,
AND
THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY,
Until the award takes place. The holders of Certificates of Membership being entitled to admission
FREE OF CHARGE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by THOS. READ;
OR,
"GATHERING APPLES," by JEROME THOMPSON.
For $10, two shares of certificates, with the superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
For $15, three shares of certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. HUNTINGDON.
For $20, four shares of certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the American Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. CROPSEY.
While for $50, ten shares of certificate are issued, with a
CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

N. B.—Each of these artists' proofs having been retouched and signed by the artist as well as being limited in number, are both rare and desirable.

From this it may be seen that purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The following letter is subjoined as an evidence of the deep interest taken by the Chicago public in the success of the enterprise, and of the warm approval of the plan by gentlemen of high commercial and personal standing:—

U. H. CROSBY, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—We have been pleased to learn that you have decided to adopt the "Art Union" principle in the disposition of your Opera House.

While we should be glad to know of your success in such an enterprise, under any circumstances it would add greatly to our gratification to reflect that, in accomplishing your own wishes, you had given additional impetus to the development of æsthetic taste amongst us. That this would be only the natural result of the distribution, as proposed, of a large number of first class paintings and engravings, we have no doubt, and we congratulate the public upon this fact, as well as upon the no less important one that they possess in your own well-established integrity satisfactory guarantee that the enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted.

With every wish that you may succeed, we are, dear sir,
Yours, very truly,

E. B. McCagg,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
S. B. Cobb,
Hiram Wheeler,
Thomas Church,
J. A. Ellis,
A. W. Mack,
Amos T. Hall,
Jas. C. Fargo,
Geo. L. Dunlop,
N. K. Fairbank,
J. C. Dore,
G. P. A. Healy,
E. S. Wadsworth,
Mahlon D. Ogden,
J. Y. Munn,
Jerome Beecher,
Wesley Munger,
E. H. Hadduck,
E. I. Tinkham,
Chas. L. Wilson,
H. E. Sargent,
Geo. S. Bowen,
W. F. Storey,
Perry H. Smith,
C. M. Henderson,
H. H. Magie,
F. C. Sherman,
P. Wadsworth,
L. Z. Leiter,
W. E. Doggett,
H. W. Hinsdale,
S. D. Kimbark,
Ira Holmes,
E. G. L. Faxon,
A. G. Burley,
Nathan Mears,
Clinton Briggs,
Peter Page,
J. S. Rumsey,
David Gage.

The subscription books will close on Saturday, the 22d of September, 1866 and on the 1st of October following, the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, under the sole direction of a committee representing the shareholders of all sections of the country, and in a manner to insure entire satisfaction to all interested.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately, and the person to whom the FIRST PREMIUM is awarded, will receive a CONVEYANCE IN FEE OF AN UNINCUMBERED TITLE TO THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. Information relative to the title will be furnished on application to the real estate office of Messrs Rees & Ayres, Chicago.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. Send drafts, Post Office money orders or greenbacks with address of town, county, and State, carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, A. A.,
And directed either to No. 625 Broadway, New York; or to 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

T. B. PUGH,
Agent for Philadelphia,
Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT.
Where specimen copies of the engravings may be seen. 7 11ws

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Colonel Harry Gilmor. Harper & Brothers: New York. Longmans: London. Philadelphia Agents: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

On Saturday, we mentioned that the adventures of Gilmor were interesting. A more careful perusal has confirmed that opinion. The work, although issued from the same house as that of the notorious "Belle Boyd," is one of different calibre, and if it does abound in the Munchausen style of literature, we impute it to the fervid remembrances of exciting events. The number of murders perpetrated under the authority of Gilmor is really terrifying. He, however, seeks to make himself appear as deprecating all bloodshed, and seeking to save life. The following extracts will give a correct idea of the work. The following incident is characteristic:—

I was returning by a shorter route when I came suddenly on a "Jessie Scout," in a narrow lane that led out to Griffith's factory. I had taken the precaution to put around my neck a white handkerchief, leaving a long end hanging down over the shoulder, the badge by which the "Jessies" distinguished each other. Those "Jessie Scouts" were a body of men dressed in Confederate uniforms, organized by General Fremont. The fellow rode up cautiously, his pistol drawn, but I pretended to be very unconcerned, showing no disposition to draw mine. He rode a noble dapple grey, and stopped when our horses' heads were nearly together. "Where are you going?" said he. "Going into town," replied I, quietly, but in a firm voice. He then inquired where I belonged, and I answered, "To the same crowd you do—to Captain Purdy's scouts."

"Why, I don't remember seeing you, though I haven't been detailed long myself."

"That is just my case," I replied.

He then asked the regiment I was detailed from. I told him from the 12th Pennsylvania, Captain Fenner, Company F. This satisfied him; he put up his pistol, and as I rode up alongside I noticed a pair of handcuffs looped over the small strap that holds the saddle-pocket to the flap. I asked what he was going to do with the "ruffles." He replied, "There is a Reb out at old Griffith's, and I am going after him." "Let me look at them," said I; and as he stooped to take them off I quickly drew my sabre.

There was gate leading into a lane near where we stood. It was a little way open, and he made a desperate effort to get through; but his horse pushed it to with his neck, and the same instant my sword went through his body. He fell off dead in five minutes, but not before he said, "You sold me pretty well, but I don't blame you." I gave him whisky and water out of my flask, and tried to save him, but my blade went too near the heart. He had a very good saddle, that suited me better than my own; the handcuffs I carried all the way to Gettysburg, and there gave them away.

GILMOR'S ACCOUNT OF ISHMAEL DAY, THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T HAUL DOWN THE "STARS AND STRIPES."

At daylight we crossed the Bel Air and Hartford Roads, cut the telegraph wires, but had not gone far when I heard a shot ahead. My ordnance sergeant, Fields, and another, were all the advance I had out, not anticipating any trouble here. I dashed forward with four men, and met the companion of Fields coming back so rapidly that I supposed he had run into the enemy. He called out to me that Fields was killed; and when I reached the house of Ishmael Day I found Fields lying on the ground, his face and chest filled with buckshot. He was perfectly rational; told me that he had ordered Day to pull down a large Federal flag, which he refused to do; that he dismounted to do it himself, when Day seized a gun and shot him. The men were already looking for Day, but he had escaped to the woods; and while my attention was occupied with Fields, the house was in flames, and soon after they burst out also from the barn and outbuildings. Scarcely ever had I seen men so excited; and I am sure it would have been out of my power to save Day had they caught him.

It was a sight that made a lasting impression upon me. There lay Fields, his head thrown back, and a deathly pallor fast overspreading his countenance, flecked here and there with dark bluish-purple spots, where the buckshot had entered. His shirt was thrown open, and his manly breast was literally covered with these purple spots. He bled very little. The men stood around us at some little distance, in violent gesticulation, swearing terribly.

He felt that he was dying—knew that I could not stay, and begged me not to let him encumber me. I gave him water from a tin cup, and received his dying messages, which were very clear. He even recollected to tell me where in the Valley he had left some papers. I put Fields in one of Day's carriages, and sent him to Wright's Hotel.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

The enemy were now completely mixed up with us, all cutting, and slashing, and pistoling right and left. The race continued over three miles, and throughout the whole distance this scene of horror was going on. I was at the rear of my command, and almost surrounded. My cousin (Hoffman Gilmor) and John Cary were all of my men who were near me at the time that I can now recollect. My name was called. I looked back, and saw an officer making for me, pistol in hand, shot after shot coming from it rapidly. I had not a load in mine, and expected every instant to get a ball in my back. I knew he was closing up, and, while looking over my shoulder, I saw him in the act of leaning over to put his pistol against my body. I leaned over all I could, hoping to receive only a glancing shot. I felt him push the muzzle against my side, and seemed to feel the bullet crashing through my frame. What a mangled condition would I be in after the pursuing column had ridden over me!

All this passed in the flash of a moment. Thought was busy, interrupted by the click of a pistol's hammer falling upon an empty tube! My sabre flashed a rear cut; he caught it on his pistol barrel. At the same instant his horse bounded alongside. I rose up in the stirrups to give a cut in front. In the former stroke I was obliged to turn the sabre in tierce, and had not time to take the proper grip, therefore more of the flat than of the edge struck him, breaking the blade in the middle. The blow was a heavy one, and would have cleft his head open to the throat had it struck fair; as it was, the concussion must have killed him but for the thick felt army hat. The man rolled from his horse, but was on his feet in an instant. At the same moment I saw some one lean over on his horse and shoot him through the head.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

On the Sunday morning after the battle of McDowell, while the whole of the Stonewall Brigade were deployed on the front as skirmishers, General Jackson's Adjutant, Robert L. Dabney, preached a sermon, surrounded by the army. The place selected was an open bottom, well up to the front, for every shot could be heard distinctly, and occasionally a stray bullet would come whizzing by. Mr. Dabney stood on the ground uncovered; General Jackson a few paces in front, resting on one foot, with his hat off, shading his face from the sun. I watched him closely, and saw not a muscle change during the whole service. The sturdy soldiers, browned in many a hard-fought field, were lying around on bunches of hay, taken from the stacks near by; and although an incessant skirmish fire was going on, all listened attentively, with every eye fastened upon the great chief. Few have I ever seen with such undinching nerve, and it was his iron will that won for us many a stubborn fight.

While sitting near him the day previous, with my company in rear to act as couriers, a shell came crashing through the trees and cut asunder a large white-oak within a few feet of the general. It fell, but fortunately it fell from him, otherwise he must have been crushed to death.

"My gracious! General," I exclaimed, "you have had a narrow escape."

He was then a little hard of hearing, and thinking he had not heard me, I repeated, "You have had a narrow escape, sir."

"Ah! you think so, sir—you think so." And turning towards my men, "you had better shelter them in a ravine near by," but did not move himself until he was called to another part of the field. Fear had no lodgment in that man's breast.

A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE, drawn from the Evidence elicited on the Trial of Henry Wirz, with the Argument of Colonel N. B. Chipman, Judge-Advocate. By Ambrose Spencer. Harper & Brothers: New York, Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Any book, however well it may be written, unless its facts are new, interesting, or instructive, is a waste of time, paper, cloth, and printers' ink. "Andersonville" is such a waste. Why Mr. Ambrose Spencer, of Americus, Georgia, saw fit to write a book upon the evidence elicited at a trial, all of which was laid before the public, is to us unknown. He gives us nothing new. His details were all brought out before the military commission. His descriptions are of little interest, and his work only seems to drag forth the smouldering coals and rekindle the horror and the hatred which such barbarous tyranny caused. We had hoped to have sunk into oblivion all recollections of that earthy hell, but they are once more presented, with all the glossing and gloating fascinations of a veritable Jenkins. The book can do no good, it will do harm; and if Mr. Spencer, of Americus, Georgia, had left it unwritten, the production would never have been missed from the literary world. The author himself is not blind to the evils which will naturally follow his work, but gives us in his preface the assurance that—"My object in this publication is not to minister to a morbid curiosity, but to place on record how outrages and murders have been committed under the fictitious plea of a struggle for independence." We have heard enough of such horrors, and we therefore deprecate the exhuming of the buried hatchet.

As, however, it has been published, we must give the author credit for a perspicuous, pleasing style, and a good supply of imagery. We will quote some of his passages describing the very climax of the horrors in the prison:—

"It will readily be supposed that, under circumstances such as have been narrated, where no regard was had for the comfort or health of the prisoners, and where the simplest and most obvious laws of hygiene were not only overlooked, but most systematically disregarded, that a corresponding effect would be produced, and exhibit itself in the conduct and in the minds of the prisoners. A body of men, counted by tens of thousands, destitute of clothing, destitute of shelter, starving, unrestrained by any authority beyond what was requisite to keep them penned up, except their own unregulated impulses, could not be herded together for any great length of time without manifesting some of the very worst features of human nature, and rapidly retrograde to the normal condition of the species, and display all the characteristics of savages.

"Such, indeed, was the effect produced by the treatment of these prisoners at Andersonville. The daily, hourly degradation to which they were forced; the withdrawal or withholding of all moral restraint; the filthy, grovelling life which they led, uncheered by one solitary hope of amendment, slowly sunk them deeper and deeper into despondency, turned their manhood into apathy, and debased their courage into brutality. They were converted into so many wild beasts, and each was animated but by one purpose—sought to accomplish but one object—prolonging their miserable lives by preying upon their comrades in misfortune.

"Wirz had carefully marked the gradual development of these dangerous tendencies, and was at last satisfied that they had culminated into the utter demoralization of the wretched subjects which he controlled, and he began, coward as he was, to fear their sudden exhibition towards himself. His visits to the inside of the stockade, never frequent, were now seldom made, and then with extreme precautions for his own safety. He well appreciated the danger of thrusting himself into the midst of these starving, maddened, reckless men, for he knew that his life would not be worth a minute's purchase in the hands of these unutterably wronged soldiers, and he was, in consequence, seen only upon the platforms of the sentinels, outside the walls. He was afraid of any unusual assemblage of the prisoners, and his orders to the guards were imperative to prevent their congregating together, and to hinder any combinations for an escape. He kept vigilant watch to frustrate attempts at tunnelling under the stockade, and patrols, armed to the teeth, made frequent explorations within the prison for that purpose.

"This scrutiny was not always unrewarded, for frequently excavations and tunnels were discovered, with channels leading from them, in a state of completion which would soon insure a free passage to the outside. One such was detected more elaborately accomplished than any previously attempted. The throat of the passage was begun under cover of one of the shanties which some of the men had erected for their dwelling. The orifice was about three feet in circumference, and was sunk nearly twelve feet perpendicularly, commencing about forty feet from the side of the stockade posts, where it shot off at a right angle towards the posts, with a slight inclination downward. The work had advanced a distance of nearly sixty feet, and had extended under and beyond the stockade, whence it began gradually rising towards the surface, and wanted but twelve feet more of excavation to have brought it to a successful exit above ground. The interior of the horizontal passage was nearly six feet in circumference, and the earth removed from it was so carefully bestowed, or used for plastering up shanties, as to have escaped the watchful eyes of Wirz and his sentinels. This work had been steadily progressing for nearly three months, the only tools used being scraps of tin from old cups, buckets, and plates, with knives and their hands. Only two men were enabled to work at a time as it progressed, while others behind them assisted in removing the debris to the throat, others carrying it away in blankets, and in the bosoms of their shirts, and disposing of it to the best advantage.

"When the discovery was made, Wirz was furious. The greater portion of the garrison was called to arms, the platforms overlooking the stockade were filled with soldiers, each with forty rounds of ball cartridge, while four hundred were marched within the gates and drawn up two deep, with arms at a *ready*. A squad proceeded to the spot where the excavation was commenced, and arrested all of the prisoners who were near it and those who occupied the shelter where it was begun, while workmen and teams were at once summoned to refill the hole, at which they labored night and day for three days.

"The investigation which followed failed to elicit anything more than the fact itself demonstrated; but Wirz was resolved not to be balked in his vengeance upon some one for such a daring attempt to evade his grasp, and, in default of finding the real executors of the work, he arrested the proprietors of the shanty, and proceeded to punish them. There were six of them. Their meagre rations were reduced to *two ounces* of bread daily, with one pint of water; nothing else was given them for twenty-one days. They were placed in the inclined stocks for thirty-six hours, with no intermission for rest night or day; and for the remainder of their term of punishment, nineteen days, they were linked together with chain and ball. Two of their number sank under the terrible severity of the punishment, and died. In order that the rest of the prisoners might feel the weight of his power, and at the same time be deterred from making any more similar attempts, their rations were stopped for one day.

"Towards the close of the year 1864 several murders were committed in the prison by an organized band of reckless men, who spread terror even among these despairing, broken-hearted prisoners by their wild outrages. To such a pitch had their conduct proceeded, that it became necessary for the better disposed class to adopt some course by which a stop might be put to excesses which threatened to convert the prison into a pandemonium, and from the danger of which no one felt himself free; they therefore appealed to Wirz for protection.

"He responded by giving them permission [illegible] punish the aggressors themselves and in their own way, characteristically suggesting that 'if they would hang a thousand or two he wouldn't care as it would save him the trouble!'

"A court was therefore organized by the prisoners by selecting three judges, appointing a prosecutor for the republic of wretchedness, and empannelling a jury of eighteen to try those accused of the crimes specified. Four men were seized and brought before this extemporized court for trial. It was proved that these four were the ringleaders in all the murders and robberies which had been committed—indeed, were the actual criminals whose hands were stained with the blood of their starving companions. There was but one course left for the court to pursue: the guilty ones could not be turned out of the stockade, for Wirz would not permit that, and it would have been no punishment to give them liberty; they could not be subjected to the ordinary penalties which Wirz inflicted, because he reserved for himself the luxury of using his own engines to punish those who rebelled against *his* authority—they must not be monopolized for the protection of the prisoners against their own members; they could not consistently and safely be turned loose again after having been convicted of such heinous crimes, for this would be making a mockery of the justice which their fellows had invoked; it was therefore adjudged that they should be hung!

"The day came upon which those miserable men were to expiate the crimes of which they had been proven guilty. Wirz had ordered a rough gallows to be erected within the stockade, and in the presence of all the prisoners, with the sentinels' platforms crowded by soldiers, and the adjoining hills lined with curious spectators, eagerly watching the scene, these four wretched, debased men were executed, maintaining to the last their preference for death, even such a death as that, to living such a life as they had led in that prison.

"However this may be, the effect of this summary vindication of personal rights was plainly evident from this time forth, and a greater degree of safety for person and property began to be felt in the prison. But nothing could soften the hard heart of the jailor of Andersonville, or force him to change his policy towards his luckless prisoners. Gaunt famine stalked more ghastly within and around that pen; disease continued with increasing strides to claim its victims, while the shouts and imprecations of miserable maniacs harried the ears of the disconsolate men who pined away there, and foreshadowed their own fate. It would be impossible to say how many were insane, or how few there were whose intellects were not disordered by the treatment they received.

"The recollection of the sights in that prison will haunt the mind years after its last post shall have rotted away, and grass has grown upon the graves of its humble dead. The sight of one whose light of reason has been extinguished is sad at any time; but sadder far is it when the mind is forced to an eclipse through cruelty, starvation, and disease.

"Within the limits of that twenty-seven acres of peopled life they could be seen, with idiotic stare and drivelling simper, wandering about, or gazing in listless apathy around; now shouting an insane defiance to some imagined foe; now stealthily hiding in tattered garments some well-polished, often-gnawed bone; now sitting aloof while insensate tears glided down their expressionless cheeks as some ray from their far-off home lightened up their darkened minds, or weakly summoned memory back; now tramping to and fro in gloomy haggardness, while they raved with incoherent curses, or laughed with maniacal glee at a misery which made strong men weep. All this and more could be witnessed here day after day, until the sights almost became familiar, and ceased to awaken the horror their exhibition would otherwise suggest.

"To this condition were the prisoners at length reduced. Starvation, nakedness, cruel treatment had done their worst, and these were the results upon brave and heroic men. For they were brave men all; and they were heroes too, who had taken their lives in their hands—their once young and happy lives, bright with the dreams of anticipated success, joyous with tender loves—who had been calm amidst the roar of musketry, quiet when the shrieks of the wounded and dying arose around them on the battle-field—who had faced honorable death with a smile."

The only portion of the work which we can heartily and truly commend, is the argument of Colonel Chipman. Able, lucid, and comprehensive, it well merits the flattering comments bestowed on it by Judge-Advocate General Holt, and it was a grave error of Mr. Spencer to curtail it to make room for his moral reflections. In fact, when you have read the entire argument of Colonel Chipman, you have read the entire contents of the book, for the narrative, as given by the author, is nothing more than an amplification of the legal summing up of the Judge-Advocate. The work is neatly bound, and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. A Novel. By Edward Yates. Loring, Boston, Mass. Agents: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

A thoroughly sensation novel is a very good literary tonic in its way. It is like the sensational dramas, ridiculous because of the yellow flames, unsuspected claps of thunder, and constant succession of murders; yet, for all that, it is frequently entertaining. The groundwork of fiction, in which there is little probability, is not always an object of ridicule. "Running the Gauntlet" is one of the best novels of the illegitimate school that has fallen under our notice. It is told with spirit, and many portions of it are probably drawn from real life, yet it is of the sensational order, and if the red flames are repressed, we can at least see their reflection.

It is a tale of London fashionable life, exciting, entertaining, and of a kind to awaken and keep awake the interest of the reader. The character of Laura Mason is, we repeat, too common for us to doubt its truth. We admire the way in which Mr. Yates deals with her influences, and can recommend the work as moral, yet dealing with the immoral. The author is a rising writer, a frequent contributor to the various British periodicals, and is evidently improving in style. "Running the Gauntlet" is a work better knit together than "Broken to Harness." All the readers of the latter cannot fail to admire the former. It is for sale by G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chestnut street.

—It is seldom that Miles O'Reilly gets off a really good thing, but in this week's *Citizen* he has the following poem, which is most *apropos*:

A Presidential Warning.

AIR—*Ould Ireland, You're me Darling.*

Musha, Andie dear!
I mightily fear
That your chance is ashleep—can you wake it?
For the Faynian vote
Seward gripped by the throat
An' clane out of its boots did shake it!
The galliant O'Nale
He did impale
The wrong side ot the Canada bordhers;
An' the Faynians wor shtopped
An' their rations wor lopped
Under Grant's imperative ordhers.

Faix! Seward and Shpeed—
Who detest you, indeed—
May well choke wid malicious laughter;
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward an' Shpeed,
It is Johnson the Faynians are afther!

Sind Seward away
Clane across the say,
To them English he loves so dearly;
An' that you are for Pat—
If you only do do that—
The Faynians will recognize clearly!
But in case you don't,
Or you can't, or won't—
Though they like you, an' like your notions—
The Faynians, I fear,
May start off right here
To the Radicals payin' devotions.

An' then Seward and Shpeed,
Who detest you indeed,
May well choke with malicious laughther—
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward in Shpeed,
It is Andie the Faynians are afther!

I am for you, me boy!
Me jewel an' joy!
Till a certain warm raygion is frozen;
An' if *my* frindship firm
Could prolong your term,
Faix! the chair you now fill you might doze in;
But these Faynians grand
Are a hotheaded band,
An' they think they wor thrated unfairly;
An' if somethin' ain't done
To cut short their fun,
Och, their vates will be cast mighty quarely!

An' then Seward an' Shpeed,
Who detest you indeed
Their midriffs may shplit wid laughther—
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward and Shpeed
It is Johnson the Faynians are afther!

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style, it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found.
M. FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 t7 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkem's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 1mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13wtm2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 1 9 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 221 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 9 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 §

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.
J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

A NEW POET.

A new poet, and a true one, writes thus originally and bewitchingly of that much bewitched subject the moon:—

O, my white, white, light moon, that saileth in the sky,
Look down upon the whirling world, for you are up so high,
And tell me where my Donald is, who sailed across the sea,
And make a path of silver light to lead him back to me.

O, my white, white, bright moon, your cheek is coldly fair,
A little cloud beside you *seems your wildly floating hair;*
And if you would not have me grow as white and cold as thee,
Go make a mighty tide to draw my Donald back to me.

O, my light, white, bright moon, that doth so fondly shine,
There 's not a lily in the world but hides its face from thine,
I, too, shall go and hide my face close in the dust from thee,
Unless with light and tide you bring my Donald back to me. —HENRY L. ABBEY.

The Career of a French Writer.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives some recollections of M. Mery, whose death is just announced.

Mery was a native of Marseilles, where he began and completed his education. His first essay in literature was a satire in verse, published in 1820, on a priest against whom he had some private grievance. It brought him into notice less from the talent which it evinced than from the consequences to the writer; he was prosecuted for libel, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. When the term of his punishment expired he joined Alphonse Rabbe, a barrister at Aix, the author of certain historical works that had a certain vogue in their day, and an ardent liberal, in editing a newspaper called the *Phocean*, remarkable for its violent opposition to the government of the Restoration. He soon after founded a paper on his own account, under the name of the *Mediterrannee;* but they were both subsequently amalgamated, and became the *Semaphore*, which still exists and prospers.

A year or two later Mery came to Paris, and was employed by Rabbe in translating Latin documents for his "History of the Popes." M. Soule was then editing a satirical print called the *Nain Jaune;* and he engaged Mery as one of his contributors. The *Nain Jaune* soon got into trouble. It was prosecuted for a seditious libel. The principal editor, Soule, was tried and sentenced to imprisonment, but succeeded in leaving France before his appeal to the higher courts could be decided. He emigrated to New Orleans, where he practised successfully as an advocate, was elected to the American Senate, and was sent, under the Presidency of General Pierce, as United States Minister to Madrid. One of his first adventures was a duel with the Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador at the same Court, whom he wounded severely.

It was while he was writing for the *Nain Jaune* that Mery became associated with Armand Carrel, the founder of the *National*, Victor Hugo, and the poet Barthelemy. This last, who cherished a bitter rancor against the Government, associated himself with Mery in his attacks upon it. A satirical poem of some power, called the "Villeliade," their joint production, brought them prominently into notice. They gave up the satire under the milder Government of M. de Martignac, and wrote a poem in praise of Bonaparte, which they called "Napoleon en Egypte." The satirical humor returned, however, on the accession of the Polignac Ministry, when they published the "Peyronneide" and the "Guerre d'Alger," which preceded by only a few months the Revolution of July. During "the three glorious days" Mery fought on the barricades; and when the struggle was over proceeded to celebrate the victory in a poem called "L'Insurrection," and in a hymn, "Le Tricolor," which had the honor of being set to music by the composer Halevy.

Barthelemy and Mery then founded the *Nemesis*, which they described as "a journal in verse of one man." The *Nemesis* having soon died for want of funds, Mery set out for Italy, where he obtained employment from Queen Hortense and the other members of the exiled Imperial family. From poetry Mery turned to prose; and on his return from Italy published a dozen romances or novels in the course of seven years. He paid a visit to England in 1840, and on coming back gave to the public his *impressions de voyage* in a work called "Les Nuits de Londres." He published subsequently in the journal *La Presse* three romances—"Heru," "La Guerre de Nizam," "La Floride"—descriptive of the manners and customs of India and America—countries which he had never visited; as, also, "Anglais" and "Chinois." These were followed at no great intervals by twelve or thirteen tales, in *feuilletons*, or volumes, on various subjects. He then tried his hand at dramatic composition, and produced a great many pieces, some of which were represented with success. Among his productions in verse was a collection of "Melodies Poetiques," suggested by the political and military events of the day, and recited in the theatres, or set to music as cantates. Among these last is one on the Italian war of 1859, called "Napoleon en Italie."

Napoleon's "Cæsar"—Ingenious Device.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—

"Readers of the French Emperor's 'Life of Cæsar' ought to be on their guard as to the imperial knowledge of Latin, and still more as to the Emperor's views of the privileges of a translator. The *Saturday Review* in two instances shows the ingenuity with which not only Cæsar, but Cicero also, is made to teach Napoleonism. In Cæsar's own account of his speech at Ravenna, the Latin of a certain passage stands as follows:—'Quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem; nulla lex promulgata, non cum populo agi cœptum, nulla secessio facta.' Now for the French:—'D'ailleurs aucune loi n'a ete promulguee, aucune proposition soumise a la sanction du peuple; *tout ce qui a ete fait sans le peuple est illegitime.*' Here for the first time in 'history' we have an indication of the genuine French *plebiscite*. Not one word of the phrase we have put in italics, it will be observed, is in the original; but by a most ingenious device the simple reader is induced to believe that Cæsar actually announced this modern theory in words which were borrowed from him by the first Napoleon on his return from Elba, to which event we are quietly refered in a note. Cicero, again, is made to divide Roman society into the party of honest men and the party of villains, just as now every honest man in France is, as we know, an imperialist. But what Cicero did say was precisely what General Peel said lately in the House, that, politically speaking, 'all men are liars.' 'Ego quos tu bonos esse dicas,' writes Cicero to Atticus, 'non intelligo; ipse nullos novi; sed ita, si ordines bonorum quærimus nam singulares sunt boni viri. Verum in dissensionibus ordines bonorum et genera quærenda sunt.' The Emperor thus renders this important sentence:—'Qu'entendez-vous par ces hommes du bon parti? Je n'en connais pas que je puisse nomme. J'en connais, si nous l'entendons de la classe entiere des honnetes gens; car individuellement, dans le vrai sens du mot, ils sont rares; mais dans les dissensions civiles, c'est la cause des honnetes gens qu'il faut chercher ou il est.' The translation, in fact, is made directly to contradict the original. There is no such thing as an honest man in politics, say Cicero and the member for Huntington; though whether the gallant General would go on to denounce the Tories as a party, as Cicero goes on to denounce every class of Romans as classes, may perhaps be doubted. Such, at any rate, is the trustworthiness of the Emperor of the French."

—Fourteen million gallons of Cochituate water were used in Boston in June, 1865. The water in the lake is now six and a half inches below high-water mark, and the fishy smell which was troublesome a few years ago is beginning to be perceptible again.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED!

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 8 8§

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,

6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 frp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1·05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.
61

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

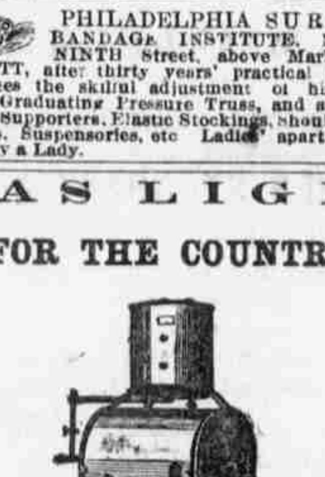
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

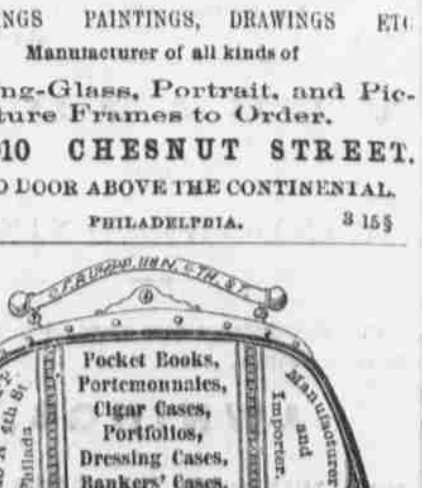
Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§


C. F. RUMPP, 115 N. 4th St., Philada.
Pocket Books,
Portemonnaies,
Cigar Cases,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Bankers' Cases.
Manufacturer and Importer.
WRITING DESKS
TOILET CASES,
NEEDLE BOOKS.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864.

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc.,

LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA." "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..............................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..............................$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf below MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 12th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 9 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the Illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866, with the name and address of the patentee, and the character and date of the patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to cause any bidder to furnish a specimen plate of a design to be given him, with proof that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
7 9mwf5t] Superintendent of the Public Printing.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS

in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 t7 12

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, July 9, 1866.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

Wool,
Linen and Cotton Cuttings,
Old Bailing,
Old Ropes,
Waste Paper,
Assorted Rags,
Knapsack Scraps,
Leather Straps,
Old Twine,
Old Rope Yarn,
Blanket Cuttings,
Leather Scraps,
Scrap Iron,
Old Nails,
Old Knapsack Linings,
Old and Broken Boxes; also about Twenty (20) Loads of Manure.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance immediately after the sale.

All stores purchased to be removed within five days after the date of purchase

By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt Major U. S. Army,
7 9 4t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 20, 1866

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Navy Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of July, 1866 for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz:—

Blue Flannel, yards, 200,000.
Calfskin Shoes, pairs, 15 000.
Blankets, number, 20,000.

The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90, and one-half in 120 days

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For description of the articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 6 20w4t

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, CLOTHING, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 A. M., at Government Warehouse No. 4 and No. 5, situated on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., United States Army,

A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of about—

2197 Great Coats,
1524 Dress Coats,
310 Jackets (assorted),
269 Sack Coats,
947 Trowsers,
1689 Shirts,
525 Drawers.

And a large amount of Tools suitable for the use of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also:—

Stoves,
Heaters,
Ranges,
Cauldrons,
Cooking Utensils,
Stove Pipes,
Elbows,
Lanterns,
Knives,
Trunks,
Bath Tubs,
Bridles,
Halters,
Riding Saddles,
Brushes,
Seven Hose Carriages,
One Hand Fire-engine,
Fire Hose,
Hose Couplings,
Hose Pipe,
Hose Nozzles,
Ladders,
Cotton Paulins,
Steam Pump,
Platform Scales,
Wheelbarrows,
Iron Bedsteads,
Wooden Benches,
Spades,
Zinc,
Old Iron,
Rope (assorted),
Packing Boxes,

With a variety of other property, together with about 14,000 pounds of Woollen and Cotton Rags.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold

Purchasers must remove property within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
7 10 7t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTIETH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 14, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz:

9 Frame Buildings,
1 Cooking Range,
2 Iron Cauldrons,
3 Iron Stoves,
8 Iron Bath-Tubs,
1 Upright Boiler,
1 Hopper,
2 Iron Force and Lift Pumps,
3 Iron Sinks,
1 Iron Wash Stand,
5 Wooden Wash-Sinks,
2 Hydrants,
2 Water-Tanks (1850 gallons each),
2 Wooden Dressers,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,
239 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,
171 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
166 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
316 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
211 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
505 feet of ⅜-inch Gas-Pipe,
343 feet of ¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
341 feet of Galvanized Iron Water-Pipe,
411 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted),
47 Gas Pendants,
32 Pendant Arms and Burners,
18 Body-Cocks,
4 Brackets,
11 Pillar-Cocks,
21 Stop-Cocks,
31 Bibb-Cocks,
3 Hose-Cocks,
11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, ranges, etc.

The Frame Buildings contain about 34,590 feet of Hemlock Scantling, 17,250 feet of Flooring and Tongued boards, 66,300 feet Rough Boards.

The Buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or less," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 200 feet Lead Water-pipe.

Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and schedule of Lots seen, upon application at this office.

The Buildings etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x33 (kitchen adjoining 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 18x33, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x20, with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40)

Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x432 six 28x256, one 11x33, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x33, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x482, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25 and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16; three and a half feet deep

Twenty (20) OUT HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame), 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: One 40 181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet

FENCING, 23 980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame) 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITH SHOPS (frame), 48x160, and 64x160

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within twenty days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of the purchasers. The depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

For further information apply in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge,
6 20 wim9t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!

Will be sold at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1866, the following Commissary property:—

15 tons COAL (more or less).

The material of five BAKE OVENS, including fire and common brick, about 35 000 (excepting outside walls), stone (excepting outside walls), iron doors, dampers, rods, gas fixtures, pipe, yeast room roof, windows, etc. etc.

3 Spring Balances,
7 Faucets,
6 Forks,
14 Spoons,
1 Bung Starter,
1 Fire Proof Safe,
2 sets Liquid Measures,
3 Funnels,
2 Cleavers,
1 Meat Saw,
4 Butcher Knives,
23 Case Knives,
5 Scoops,
3 Hatchets,
4 Meat Hooks,
3 Commissary Chests,
1 pair Counter Scales,
3 Weights,
1 Bung Screw,
1 Wheelbarrow.

Also, at same time and place, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged:—

1,740 pounds Bacon (shoulders),
1,790 pounds Corn Meal,
11,000 pounds Hard Bread,
1,553 pounds Peas,
81 pounds Smoked Beef,
185 pounds Salt Beef,
471 pounds Rice,
677 pounds Hominy,
443 pounds Beans,
258 pounds Salt,
130 gallons Molasses.

The Coal will be sold by the weighed ton of two thousand pounds. The Safe is nearly new, of very large size, Farrell & Herring's patent and well worth the attention of persons in need of such an article. All the above property and stores can be examined at any time before sale. The material of the Ovens must be removed by the purchaser within two weeks; all other articles within five days after sale, and all purchases must be paid for before removal.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.

C. L. KILBURN,
7 9 3t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.

OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No 731 SPRUCE street.

THIRD EDITION

The Tennessee Legislature—Robbery of a United States Paymaster.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—In the State Senate to-day, the Metropolitan Police bill was taken up, and Governor Brownlow's nominees were elected by a vote of 18 against 2.

It is known that there will be a quorum in the House to-morrow.

Paymaster Remington's safe, in his office, was broken open last night, and $10,000 abstracted. Some of the members of the 16th Infantry are suspected, and are closely watched.

Major Rowan's oil well, at McMinnville, took fire on Friday evening, and burned all night, thwarting all endeavors to extinguish it.

From Boston.

BOSTON, July 11.—The examination before the United States Commissioner of Captain William Grant, charged with burning his ship *Young Mechanic* at sea in April last, resulted in the defendant being committed for trial in September next.

Non Arrival of Steamers.

FARTHER POINT, L. C., July 11, 12 M.—There are no signs of the St. David, now due here from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1 P. M.—There are no signs of the Persia, now due with three days later news.

Condition of Senator Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 10.—A council of surgeons has decided that there is no hope of Senator Lane's recovery, although he may possibly live for some days.

Destructive Fire at Mobile.

MOBILE, July 10.—The shippers' warehouse was burned this afternoon, with one thousand bales of cotton. The loss amounted to $100,000, which is covered by insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton is quiet; sales of 300 bales at 35@37c. Flour very dull; sales of 6000 barrels at unchanged rates; Southern heavy, sales of 400 barrels. Canadian quiet; sales of 250 barrels. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn advancing; sales of 56,000 bushels at 87@87½c. Beef quiet. Mess Pork unchanged: sales at $31 87½. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Stocks are active and better. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅝; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 122⅝; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 99½; Reading, 107; Hudson River, 114¼; Canton Company, 54; Missouri 6s, 80; Erie, 75¾; Western Union Telegraph Company 54¼; United States Coupons, 1881 109¾; do 1862, 106½; large sales of United States coupons of 1865 105; sales of 1,100,000 of 10-40s at 98⅞; Treasury 7·30s, 103⅞; Gold, 150½@150⅝; sterling exchange, 109¼.

Burning of a Negro in Georgia.

An Augusta (Ga.) dispatch of the 2d instant stated that a negro had been burned at the stake near Macon. The following order from General Woods throws a light on the affairs:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MACON, GA., July 5, 1866.—It has been officially reported to the Commanding General that one Pompey O'Bannon, confined at Toomsboro, Wilkinson county, Georgia, on a charge of murder, was taken from legal custody by a mob, and put to death with inhuman atrocity.

The facts shown by investigation are that O'Bannon was the probable accomplice of William —— (now a fugitive) in the murder of Mrs. Louisa Rollins, and in murderous violence towards other members of the family; that he was taken from the jail at this place upon a warrant, and delivered to the Deputy Sheriff in said county; that he was then seized by a mob of 200 or 300 persons of Toombsborough and vicinity, and, by their unanimous vote, was chained to a tree, and after his ears had been cut off, was tortured to death by burning.

These unlawful proceedings show that the civil authorities are unable to compel respect for even the forms of justice in said county. Therefore, as there is reason to believe that upon the apprehension of the supposed principal of *O'Bannon*, civilization will be again disgraced in a like manner, the transfer of the said William ——, to said county, is hereby forbidden until executive guarantee is shown that due process of law will not be exceeded in his case.

By order of Brev. Maj.-Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.
A. RAMSEY NINNINGER, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

THE CASE OF SPANGLER.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes:—

"In consequence of the new developments regarding the testimony given in the assassination trial, efforts are about being made to obtain the release of Spangler, of Ford's Theatre, who was sent to the Dry Tortugas, being found guilty of being accessory after the fact in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Spangler, however, is known to ask for a civil trial rather than a pardon, being more desirous, he says, of establishing his innocence than of merely obtaining his release. It would be a rich treat for those who love to follow the intricacies of conflicting testimonies to see the witnesses who swore at the old penitentiary under protection, subject to an unfettered cross-examination in a free court of law."

A BUTTER MACHINE.—A machine for making butter is one of the new inventions in England. It consists of a movable metal cylinder, suspended from a small cast iron frame. The bottom of the cylinder is a loose piece of galvanized iron, and above it the cylinder is perforated by a number of small holes. The cylinder is suspended in a bowl of water, and the butter is placed in the cylinder and pressed by a screw piston, the result of which is that the butter is forced through the holes into the water in the shape of vermicelli. By this means all the buttermilk is excluded, and the butter is found to be much closer and sweeter than when made by hand.

THE SQUIBB MURDER.—One of the supposed murderers of the Squibb family, whose name is Jackson Clarke, and who is at present in jail, has established his innocence, and will be formally discharged in a short time. He was arrested in the vicinity of the murder, mainly because about $250 were found on his person. It has been ascertained from several disinterested persons that on the night of the murder he was in Towsontown, Md.; and the money, it has been discovered, is his own. The prisoner hails from the State of Virginia.

THE LILLIPUTIAN VESSEL SPOKEN.—Our ship-news reporter sends the following:—Spoken, 10th instant, twenty-five miles southeast of the Highlands, by pilot-boat *A. T. Stewart, No. 6*, the ship *Red, White, and Blue*, Captain Hudson, from New York for London (2½ tons); wind at the time from northeast, with heavy sea. She was hove to under a foretopsail, and was behaving well—the pilot reports equal to a large ship.—*N. Y. World.*

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOSESALE PRICES,

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]
Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE t least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Senate.

The bill declaring the town of Whitehall, N. Y., a port of delivery was passed.

A bill to extend the time for the acceptance by the Southern States of grants of land for the establishment of an Agricultural College was passed.

Mr. Poland (Vt.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, with certain amendments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark (N. H.) called up the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, some of which were concurred in, and others not concurred in.

One of the amendments which was concurred in was to abolish the office of Minister Resident at Portugal.

The Senate amendment for the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of State was not concurred in.

The Consulate at Spezzia was, on motion of Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, transferred from Schedule C to schedule B, with a salary of $1500.

The Senate amendments, placing Barcelona, Hankow, and Nantes in Schedule B, were concurred in.

A Committee of Conference was asked.

Mr. Stevens, also from the same Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. There were one hundred and thirty-five amendments, most of them of an unimportant character. They were almost all concurred in.

Departure of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship *Java*, *Tripoli*, and *City of Manchester* sailed to-day for Europe. The *Java* took out $792,866 in specie.

From Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, has been signalled below.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Appeal from the Sufferers.

Contributions for the homeless inhabitants of the burned city are forwarded from all parts of the country. The following appeal has been issued from Portland:—

"The inhabitants of Portland, smitten by a more terrible disaster than has ever fallen upon any American town of like population, are constrained to appeal to their countrymen, whom God has prospered, to help them in this great calamity.

"The undersigned are a sub-committee appointed by a representative committee of all the religious societies in the place, to solicit and receive contributions for the relief of our sufferers.

"We would fain have waited a day or two till we could present more formal and definite statements of our losses and our wants, but already we are cheered by many generous gifts from abroad, anticipating our appeal, and earnest inquiries come to us from our sister cities and towns, in this state and beyond, to know what we want, and what they can do to help us.

"We hasten to answer, respectfully but imploringly, that we need contributions of money in large amount, and as soon as may be.

"Many thousands of our people are homeless. The first necessaries of food and temporary shelter were supplied by the activity of our own citizens and the prompt kindness of the neighboring towns, greatly aided by the use of quartermaster's stores, under the immediate and generous sanction of the Secretary of War. But every hour is revealing a thousand distressing wants, which can only be supplied by the judicious application of cash resources in large aggregate amount.

"Thousands of the sufferers have not a change of clothing, nor a bed nor a blanket. Never was a conflagration so completely destructive. Great numbers of families have nothing left. Large quantities of household goods and other property were removed again and again to places of supposed safety, but devoured by the flames at last.

"Our hearts bleed for the aged men and women, for the many hundreds of little children, and for the helpless sick, who had to pass through the horrors of that dreadful night, and now have no homes.

"We cannot exaggerate this calamity. Sympathizing friends, who have come in from other places, declare that all rumors of the disaster were far short of the frightful reality.

"A space of more than one hundred and fifty acres in the very heart of our city, but yesterday covered with beautiful dwellings, with warehouses, stores, manufactories, and a large number of public edifices, is now a desolate and appalling waste. This conflagration raged more than twelve hours without any check, and stopped only when it reached the vacant lands outside of the city. More than six miles of streets, but yesterday closely lined on both sides with buildings, and thronged by a busy, happy people, now scarcely afford footpaths through the universal ruin. We attempt to find where the homes of our friends were standing three days ago, and we lose ourselves in a wilderness without one familiar object for a guide.

"To relieve the innumerable distresses of our homeless women; to sustain our laboring men and women while they are waiting employment; to prevent, as far as possible, the separation of families; to cheer the hearts of hundreds who at this moment can do nothing but hover over their groups of little children; to assist those who will soon erect humble dwellings on the sites of their lost homes, and to give courage and hope to all of us, who are to bear the burden of restoring these wastes, we need all such pecuniary contributions as the charity and good judgment of those who see this appeal may prompt them to give.

"Such is the activity of our people, and their disposition to take care of themselves, that, with friendly help for a time, they will soon rise above this calamity; but the great number of cases to be relieved demand large contributions.

"Countrymen! Friends! Christians! We know that you will help us. We rely on the impulses of your patriotic brotherhood—on the mercies of your Christian sympathy. Humbly and thankfully we acknowledge that we are still under the favor of Almighty God, and we are sure that He will dispose your hearts to work with Him for our relief.

"Contributors are earnestly assured that all possible care will be taken in the distribution of the bounty we may receive. All disbursements will be under the advice of a responsible general committee, representing all classes, and watching over all suffering interests. Every effort will be used to administer the supplies simply in proportion to the necessities.

"Mr. Spring, one of the members of the sub-Committee, will act as Treasurer of money donations.

"If any persons or committees are disposed, in addition to pecuniary gifts, to contribute also breadstuffs, cured meats, shoes, cloth or building materials, they are requested to give notice of the same to Mr. Henry Fox, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Relief, who will advise as to forwarding.

"Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to publish this appeal.

"P. BARNES,
"JACOB MCLELLAN,
"SAMUEL E. SPRING.

"PORTLAND, July 7, 1866."

"CITY OF PORTLAND, MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 7, 1866.—I earnestly commend the object of the foregoing appeal to the friendly consideration of all benevolent persons.

"AUGUSTUS E. STEVENS, Mayor."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Bernard H. Hulseman, John Hulseman, Michael Kricke, Francis Carl, Alexander Beattelt, and John Steinmetz were before the Court this morning on a charge of forcible entry.

Elnathan Petit, the prosecutor, having made a contract with Bernard H. Hulseman for the purchase of a property in the Twenty-third Ward, moved on the place about the 2d of April, during the absence of Hulseman. The contract was, that on the 1st day of April the deed for the property should be given, and the money should be peremptorily paid down.

The deed was presented, but Mr. Petit had failed to raise the money. However, he moved his family and furniture on the premises. He commenced to make large improvements on the place, costing some $700 or $800. It was alleged that Mr. Hulseman knew that this was going on, and even aided Mr. Petit in arranging affairs on the place and getting settled. On the 27th of April, it was alleged, Bernard H. Hulseman and the other defendants proceeded to the place while Mr. Petit was absent, and forcibly entered the house, and placed his family and furniture out in the road.

The defense is that Mr. Petit had possession, but not right of possession. That there had been certain agreements made between the parties, the fulfilment of the conditions of which would entitle the prosecutor to right and legal ownership. But the prosecutor failed to comply with the conditions, and, notwithstanding, proceeded to take possession of the place as if it were his own.

It was alleged that Mr. Hulseman notified Mr. Petit to leave, but it was proven that the notification was informal; that Mr. Petit paid no attention to this notice, and defendants then proceeded to turn him out.

This case was begun yesterday evening, and promises fair to occupy the rest of to-day's session.

During the last term of the Court, Mr. Petit was convicted of a charge of forcible detainer in remaining on the place.

SEWARD TO THE SACHEMS.—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* claims that Mr. Seward's Fourth-of-July letter to the sachems of Tammany was incorrectly printed in the papers, and furnishes the following copy, which is warranted to be correct:—

DEAR JOHN-NY:—I got your let-ter. What a pret-ty piece of paper! Oh, how I love the pic-tures! Oh, how pret-ty the col-ors are! Oh, how I love the mot-to! "The U-nion!" Oh, pret-ty, pret-ty! Oh, pret-ty red, just like the pret-ty ro-ses in our garden! Oh, pret-ty blue, just like grand-father's nose, when he comes in from the barn in the win-ter! Oh, pret-ty white, just like our old roos-ter's egg! And the rock of the Con-sti—on! dear! I don't know how to spell such a long word, but it's real pret-ty, and puts me in mind of rock-can-dy and rock-a-by-ba-by. And oh! the bird! pa-pa says it's an eagle, but I say it's a crow; but it's pret-ty, pret-ty, and I love it! And oh! how I love the ships and cars! Pa-pa has prom-is-ed to take me to New York some day, in a car, just like one of these! Per-haps I shall see Tam-ma-ny! what a funny name! Is it any-thing like hom-mo-ny!

Dear old Tam-ma-ny! I go to school ev-e-ry day! I can count, say the mul-ti-pli-ca-tion table. The pret-ti-est figures are 1776 and 1866, and don't you think, add them to-geth-er and they make just 90! Is not that fun-ny? And grand-fa-ther says that proves that the south-ern peo-ple ought to be ad-mit-ted in to the U-nion a-gain, for 90 is almost 100. Un-cle An-dy says a great ma-ny peo-ple do not live to be 100 years old, so, of course, they must be ad-mit-ted pre-tty soon. But I must leave off, for there comes lit-tle Gid-dy Welles to play mar-bles with me. Gid-dy says that he always did love you, dear old Tam-ma-ny, and that he and Un-cle An-dy are real glad the nas-ty rad-i-cals are out of the way. Good-by! My broth-er Jack was nine in May, and I am ten next New-Year's day! Tol-de-rid-die-dol!

YOUR LIT-TLE BIL-LY.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Phil. 6s. mun 96½	100 sh Big Mt........ 5
$500 City 6s new.... 96¾	10 sh Ches&Walnut 67
$500 do.......... 96¾	200 sh St Nich Coal. 2¼
$5000 do......s5. 97	35 sh Penn R......... 55½
$2000 Susq Cnl bs.. 60½	15 sh Leh. Nav..... 58

SECOND BOARD

$5200 City 6s n, k s o 97	100 sh St Nch Cl.... 2¼
$1000 do.......... 97	200 sh Sch N pf.... 35¼
$500 do.......... 97	100 sh do........b30 35½
$1000 U S 7-30s July 103⅝	100 sh do 35¼
$5000 U S 5-20s 62...106¾	200 sh do ...lots. 35¼
100 sh Pa & E....... 31¾	100 sh do.....b30 35½
200 sh do.....lots 31½	100 sh do.....b30 36
200 sh McK & Elk... 5½	100 sh do.....b30 35½

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. I is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.
4 28 8p

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.
50 CASES PRIME CALF BOOTS, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Gaiters, Men's and Boys' Balmorals and Brogans, Women's Gaiters, Buskins, Balmorals, etc.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALFSKINS.
Also a lot of Ogerau's celebrated French Calfskins, and a lot of first quality American Calfskins.
May be examined during Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the morning of the sale. 7 9 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BRICK House, No. 1015 South street—a long-established Bakery and Confectionary. Immediate possession. Apply to I. H. JOSEPH, No. 271 S. THIRD St. 7 10 2t

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.
Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 16 5p

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Bareges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and suspenders. Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap. French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Closing out at Reduced Prices.
A full and attractive stock now on hand.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
7 9 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

PEARL AND MODE COLORS ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
Reduced to 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Desirable styles at 31 and 37½ cents.
Prices greatly reduced.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR FOULARDS,
Reduced to 35 cents.
Closing Summer Dress Goods at
Greatly reduced prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

VERANDAH
AND
WINDOW AWNINGS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up, in Town or Country,
AWNINGS,
FOR WINDOWS OR VERANDAHS,
Of the various materials used for the purpose, of which they keep an assortment constantly on hand.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
7 2 mwfStrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

CLOSING OUT
JULY PRICES CHEAP.

FREEMAN & CO.,
REED'S BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $1·00
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $1·00
May Queen Hats,	75 to $1·25
Gipsy Hats,	75 to $1·25

1000 Bonnets Fanchon and Empire shape, just received from Eastern manufacturers, which we offer at 62 and 75 cents each. Call early. [6 16 1mrp

REDUCTION.
FRENCH CORSETS
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.
WOVEN CORSETS
REDUCED TO $1·50.
Goffered and Embroidered Skirts
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THORNHILL & BURNS,
5 23 wsm24t] No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
824 Chestnut
STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.
SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, on the Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock:—
(3000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).
Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.
Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,
CONQUERED AT LAST.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED
NOTHING RISKED BY TRYING IT.
SUFFERERS FOR YEARS NOTICE.
USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthma, was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

CERTIFICATES.

Among hundreds of Testimonials of its efficacy, the following respectable gentlemen have kindly consented to answer any inquiries respecting this wonderful cure of the Great Rheumatic Remedy which may be required of them:—
Conrad F. Clothier, Esq., No. 23 N. Water street.
William Anspach, Esq., No. 25 N. Third street.
Thomas Allen, Esq., Seventh street above Brown.
T. B. F. Dixey, Esq., No. 622 Chesnut street.
George J. Weaver, Esq., No. 1827 Walnut street.
Joseph Stevens, No. 533 Owen street.
John Ellison, Franklin and Poplar streets.
George Landell, Esq., No. 1105 Green street.
Samuel W. Jacobs, Esq., Arch st. above Sixth.
Michael Weaver, Esq., No. 1506 Green street.
Joseph Baker, Esq., 828 N. Fifth street.
W. J. Stillwell, Bridesburg.
Joseph Comly, Frankford
Rev. J. Haliburg, Vicksburg, Miss. [6 27

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,
Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf9rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.
COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.
DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!
An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.
DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mws6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

SCHOOLFIELD'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and his
GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS
Are the best remedy for all Diseases of the Stomach and Liver.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
7 10 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 10 3t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street below Broad. 6 6 6m

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*